

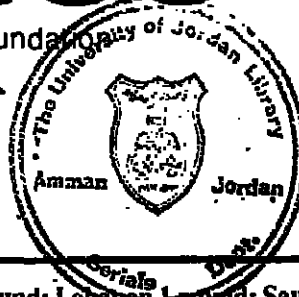
Iraqi leader awards bravery medals

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein awarded bravery medals Wednesday to more than 100 members of the navy, the official Iraqi News Agency said. The awards came four days after Iraq said it destroyed five oil tankers near the Iranian oil terminal at Kharg Island. Lloyds of London said three vessels had been damaged near the port of Bushire, 65 kilometres southeast of Kharg. The news agency quoted Mr. Hussein as saying at the medals ceremony that early next year the Iraqi navy would see "developments that would make it distinguished among the naval forces of the Middle East." The spearhead of Iraq's navy at present is 12 Soviet-built Osa-class missile boats.

Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز: مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الرأي"



Habib, Shamir discuss Lebanon

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — U.S. special envoy Philip Habib arrived in Israel from Damascus Wednesday and began talks on Lebanon with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir. Mr. Habib is trying to negotiate the withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon. Israel is insisting on special security arrangements in South Lebanon before it will pull out its invasion force. It has not yet agreed on a framework for talks with the new Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel. In Damascus, Mr. Habib had talks with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel-Halim Khaddam.

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Mubarak to visit Bonn in December

BONN (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak will visit Bonn for talks with West Germany's new centre-right government on Dec. 13-14, official sources said Wednesday. The visit will be Chancellor Helmut Kohl's first contact with a Middle East leader since he took office last month. It comes just two weeks before West Germany takes over the presidency of the European Community Council of ministers for six months. The sources said the trip would give Bonn a chance to assess the prospects for progress on Middle East peace moves during this period. Mr. Kohl plans to visit Israel next year and has given more enthusiastic backing than his Social Democratic (SPD) predecessor, Helmut Schmidt, to the Camp David peace accords between Israel and Egypt.

Soviet praesidium secretary dies at 70

MOSCOW (R) — Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the praesidium of the Supreme Soviet since 1957, has died at the age of 70. His death was announced at a meeting of the Supreme Soviet Wednesday. Mr. Georgadze, a Georgian, fulfilled a largely ceremonial role but his name was well known because he had to countersign every Supreme Soviet decree.

5 Swedish doctors find way to cure diabetes

STOCKHOLM (R) — Five Swedish doctors say they have overcome a major obstacle to the success of pancreas transplants, which could cure the widespread and debilitating illness diabetes. Their new technique, which involves draining for a few weeks after the operation the acidic digestive juices produced by the pancreas, was tested about a year ago on six patients. Three of the patients still have their transplanted pancreases and are living without insulin injections.

Ershad to restore civilian rule in Bangladesh

DACCA (R) — Bangladesh's military ruler said he would institute a programme next year leading to the restoration of democratic civilian rule, probably by the end of 1984. Lt.-Gen. Hossain Mohammad Ershad told a meeting of senior government officials Tuesday he would first draw up a system to give the country a stable government backed by massive popular support. Elections for rural governments would be held next year followed by voting for 52 district councils a few months later. He said last month that the constitution, suspended since he took power in March, would be restored with certain amendments. Commentators believe the amendments would give the armed forces a permanent share in government.

El Al announces liquidation

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's state airline El Al announced Wednesday it was going into liquidation, opening the way for the government to set up a new national carrier. After weeks of negotiations, the company said it had failed to win the support of the 100 employees for a drastic reorganisation of the loss-making airline, which has been plagued by labour disputes. The company's shareholders decided to "dissolve El Al and turn the decision over to the government and the court of law." Board Chairman Nachman W. told reporters, El Al, which is run in deficits of over \$200 million in recent years, would be put in the hands of receivers, he said. The government owns most of the El Al shares and said in advance it would dismantle the company if negotiations with trade unions failed. It has talked of setting up a new airline and Finance Minister Yoram Aridor told reporters he expected another national carrier would be established.

Begin 'might be harmed' by commission's findings

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — The Israeli commission probing the Beirut massacre of civilians announced Wednesday night that Prime Minister Menachem Begin and eight others might be harmed by its findings.

In the most explosive development since the judicial inquiry began five weeks ago, the commission advised the nine that they had the right to testify again or take legal advice.

Apart from Mr. Begin, the list included Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, Army Chief Rafael Eitan and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

The others were the unnamed head of the Mossad secret service, Military Intelligence chief Yehoshua Saguy, Amir Drori, commander of Israeli forces around Beirut, one of Mr. Sharon's top aides Avi Doria, and a front-line officer, Brig.-Gen. Amos Yaron. A statement issued by the three-man commission said that in accordance with Israeli law it was informing the nine they had 15 days to request permission to reappear before them.

In Mr. Begin's case, it said he "may be harmed if the com-

mission determines...that the prime minister did not appropriately consider the role to be played by the Lebanese forces during and due to the Israeli army entry into west Beirut and ignored the danger of acts of bloodshed by the forces against the population in the refugee camps."

The commission, headed by Chief Justice Yitzhak Kahan, has already heard that Israel sent Falangist militia into the Sabra and Shatila camps in September to root out Palestinian commandos. According to Israeli intelligence, between 700 and 800 Palestinians were slaughtered by Israel's Falangist allies.

Mr. Begin set up the inquiry after coming under intense public pressure for a full independent investigation of Israel's role.

He has told the commission he did not know Defence Minister Sharon sent the Falangists into the camps until several hours after

they entered on Thursday, Sept. 16.

Mr. Begin also said he did not know a massacre had occurred until he heard a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) radio news bulletin on the evening of Saturday, Sept. 18.

The commission's statement said Mr. Begin "may be harmed" if it found his ignorance was tantamount to non-fulfilment of his duty as prime minister.

The statement said Mr. Sharon, architect of Israel's June invasion of Lebanon and the most hawkish member of the cabinet, might be harmed for three reasons.

These were if the commission decided:

—That he ignored or dismissed from his mind the danger that Falangists would launch a wave of revenge killings against the Palestinians in Sabra and Shatila and did not take measures to prevent this;

—Did not order the Falangists to leave as soon as possible after receiving reports of killings;

—Failed to fulfil his duties as defence minister.

Wednesday night's statement left numerous questions about the performance of the nine named, especially army chief Eitan.

MacGuigan, Abu Odeh discuss Middle East

AMMAN (Petra) — Canadian Justice Minister Mark MacGuigan conferred here Wednesday with Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh on the Middle East question, peace initiatives and the Palestinian problem.

The two ministers also discussed ways of promoting Canadian-Jordanian cooperation in information affairs.

The delegation accompanying Mr. MacGuigan on his visit to Jordan and Canada's ambassador here Keith Maclellan attended the

meeting at Mr. Abu Odeh's office. The Canadian delegation also had a meeting Wednesday with Minister of Education Sa'id Al-Tal, who spoke about Jordan's educational programmes and its achievements over the past years in the educational field.

Dr. Tal also discussed with the delegation ways of cooperation between Canada and Jordan in educational affairs.

The Canadian delegation left Amman Wednesday evening.

Hassan, Sarvath leave for Europe

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath left Amman Wednesday for visits to West Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. The visits are expected to last several days.

During the visit Prince Hassan will meet with several officials in these countries.

The Prince and Princess were seen off at Amman airport by Princess Alia, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Islamic Chief Justice Sheikh Ibrahim Qattan, and the ambassadors of West Germany, Britain and the Netherlands' consul general in Amman.

Soviets appoint Aliyev 1st deputy prime minister

MOSCOW (R) — Newly-elected Communist Party politburo member Geidar Aliyev was Wednesday appointed first deputy prime minister in a surprise Kremlin move that appeared to be a step towards his ultimately becoming premier.

Mr. Aliyev, 59, was given the government post at a meeting of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) which later ended a two-day session in Moscow without electing a state president.

The proceedings ended speculation that new Communist Party chief Yuri Andropov, 68, might assume the state presidency Wednesday, thus taking over both of the posts formerly occupied by his predecessor, the late Leonid Brezhnev.

Mr. Aliyev, Communist Party leader in the southern Republic of Azerbaijan since 1969, becomes one of two first deputy prime ministers under Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov, 77.

Mitterrand in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand arrived in Egypt Wednesday on a visit seen by diplomats as an important step in French efforts to stake a place in Middle East politics.

President Hosni Mubarak, the Egyptian cabinet and high-ranking military leaders turned out for a state welcome. Guards with machine guns flanked the route and sharpshooters manned the roofs of airport buildings.

Mr. Mitterrand is the first Western leader to visit Egypt since President Mubarak came to office after the assassination of his predecessor Anwar Sadat in October, 1981.

With Mr. Mitterrand were his wife Danielle, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, Culture Minister Jacques Lang and Gen. Jacques Mitterrand, brother of the president and head of the Aérospatiale Aviation and Missile Company.

The supply of French aviation equipment was expected to be a major topic in Mr. Mitterrand's talks here. France is already Egypt's second biggest supplier of military and non-military goods after the United States.

The visit is expected to strengthen France's already flourishing commercial ties with Egypt. The Egyptians have contracted to spend one billion dollars buying the Mirage 2000, France's modern combat aircraft. Egyptian sources said more orders for Mirages and for missiles might be placed.

Other French projects in Egypt include the building of an underground railway in Cairo and plans for construction of nuclear power stations.

Politically, France and Egypt moved closer together during the Lebanese conflict when they co-sponsored a United Nations resolution calling for the creation of a Palestinian state.

The resolution was shelved following new peace initiatives by the United States and the Arab League but both countries say they are ready to revive it if other efforts fail.

President Mitterrand will remain in Cairo until Thursday night, when he leaves for a tour of the Aswan Dam and antiquities in upper Egypt. He flies to New Delhi on Friday evening.



His Majesty King Hussein chairs a regular cabinet meeting Wednesday. (Petra photo)

King chairs cabinet session

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday chaired the cabinet's regular session during which he heard a briefing from Prime Minister Mudar Badran and cabinet members on domestic issues, and national affairs.

At the outset of the session, Mr. Badran presented a comprehensive report on the internal situation and the government's social, economic, cultural and administrative plans included in the five year development programmes.

The King also heard briefings from the ministers on the projects

implemented by their departments.

The King afterwards passed directives to cabinet members with regard to their ministries' plans, policies and programmes, in view of regional and world event that have a bearing on Jordan, and which make changes in priorities imperative.

King Hussein also stressed the importance of cohesion among the Jordanian family and voiced his satisfaction with coordination displayed among various ministries to ensure progress and success of government projects.

He said "harmony and coordination help realise national objectives and promote progress in various fields."

"Considering the government's financial and manpower resources, one can only take pride in the government's initiatives and achievements," King Hussein said.

He also expressed his satisfaction with national Jordanian policies on the Arab and international levels, and expressed his appreciation to the government for its genuine efforts and services to the citizens and the country at large.

Arafat heads meeting of PLO leaders in Damascus

DAMASCUS (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat arrived in Syria from Algeria Wednesday and chaired a meeting of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leadership. Palestinian sources said.

They said Mr. Arafat was due to preside over a larger meeting of PLO leaders Thursday night. This session of the 60-man Palestine Central Council is due to discuss when and where to hold the next meeting of the Palestine National Council, the Palestinians' parliament in exile.

The series of meetings in Damascus, which the sources said was

aimed at mapping out the PLO's strategy for the coming year, was delayed for several days, apparently by tension between Mr. Arafat and the Syrian government.

Palestinian sources said on Saturday that PLO leaders were mediating between the two sides.

Mr. Arafat's relations with the Syrian government have long been uneasy and they hit a new low with official Syrian criticism of his recent talks in Jordan.

Since the PLO was evacuated from Beirut in August after an Israeli siege, it has been under pressure

from the United States and some Arab countries to recognise Israel and to take part in U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace talks.

In September President Reagan proposed a plan for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan.

Mr. Arafat gave a cautious welcome to parts of the Reagan plan and after his talks with King Hussein said the Palestinians were ready to accept a link with Jordan.

But he said this could come about only after the Palestinians had their own independent state.

Ghana's leader survives coup attempt

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (R) — The revolutionary government of Flt.-Lt. Jerry Rawlings said it was in control of Ghana Wednesday after loyal troops had crushed a coup attempt.

Details of the failed Putsch were scarce but informed sources in Abidjan said gunfire and mortars had been heard for several hours in the Ghanaian capital, Accra, Tuesday night and early Wednesday.

Loyal troops have successfully defeated an attempt to overthrow this regime," Flt.-Lt. Rawlings, 35, said in a radio broadcast at dawn Wednesday, announcing a tightened curfew and the closure of Accra Airport until further notice.

The radio gave no hint about the identity of the plotters or the extent of the fighting but told rebel soldiers to surrender or face "bombardment" from the air.

The sources in Abidjan said there were reports of casualties but this was not confirmed by the radio which praised "the vast

majority of our soldiers" who had defended Ghana's revolution.

Other reports from Accra said the city was calm and people were working normally despite a strong military presence on the streets.

But it was clear that the overnight events were the most serious challenge to date to Ghana's 11-month-old revolutionary government, which is faced by an appalling economic crisis and widespread dissent.

Flt.-Lt. Rawlings seized power from President Hilla Limann last Dec. 31 with a handful of troops, and quickly set up a Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) intending to eradicate rampant corruption and mismanagement.

But the PNDC's rapid drift to the left angered moderates and Tuesday night's attempted coup came 24 hours after a report that Brig. Joseph Nunoo-Mensah, the number two man in the PNDC, had resigned in disillusion.

The Ghanaian media has not reported his resignation, or said

whether Flt.-Lt. Rawlings has accepted it. But if confirmed, the departure of the Brigadier would strengthen the influence of Marxist radicals inside the PNDC, diplomatic sources said.

Flt.-Lt. Rawlings staged his first coup in June 1979 before handing power to President Limann three months later as promised.

But the failure of the PNDC to arrest the country's economic decline has led to a sharp drop in the council's popularity, according to diplomatic sources.

Thousands of skilled and middle-class Ghanaians have emigrated this year in search of work.

The council said last month it had neutralised an alleged plot involving "infiltrators" in the armed forces.

A curfew has been in force since Dec. 31, but was extended by four hours Wednesday morning, and the country has been virtually sealed off since the closure of land borders last September.

Juan Carlos to open Spanish Cortes today

MADRID (R) — King Juan Carlos formally opens Spain's first leftist-controlled Cortes (parliament) since the civil war Thursday as Socialists speed up their takeover from the outgoing centrist government.

The solemn ceremony will have historical overtones for the 44-year old monarch, whose late grandfather King Alfonso XIII went into exile in 1931 following a Republican election victory.

The situation is now radically

different, since no major party opposes the monarchy and all political leaders have paid tribute to the king for his part in protecting Spain's seven-year old democracy and foiling an attempted military coup last year.

Yet his address to the Cortes, re-shaped by last month's Socialist landslide election victory, will be largely one of protocol since the 1978 democratic constitution gives him little power.

The political address will be delivered by Prime Minister-elect Felipe Gonzalez when he presents his government programme to the Congress (lower house) next Tuesday.

Mr. Gonzalez, 40, is expected to take power formally and announce his cabinet next week, more than a month after his Socialist Workers Party won an absolute majority in both houses of parliament, but a week earlier than the previously announced date of Dec. 9.

JFIC complex to open in Aqaba on Tuesday

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Fertilizer Industry Company (JFIC) complex in Aqaba will be opened officially on Tuesday Dec. 30 under the royal patronage.

At the ceremony to be held on the occasion a special commemorative plaque will be unveiled and a foundation stone for the complex mosque will be laid.

According to JFIC Director

General Mahmoud Mardi, all arrangements have been made for the inauguration, and leading personalities from Arab and friendly countries will be arriving in Aqaba next week. Among these will be French press delegation.

He said that the fertilizer industry is expected to ensure for the country a national income of \$170 million annually.

Irish voters elect 4th government in 18 months

DUBLIN (R) — Irish voters cast their ballots Wednesday to choose the country's fourth government in 18 months, with opinion polls predicting it will be a coalition.

Voting started slowly as rain drenched much of Ireland but the weather cleared and turnout was expected to be more than 70 per cent.

In final campaigning, both major parties—Prime Minister Charles Haughey's Fianna Fail and Garret Fitzgerald's Fine Gael—agreed that after 18 months of precarious government a decisive majority was now needed.

Ireland faces daunting economic problems, including a 17 per cent inflation rate, 13 per cent unemployment and chronic foreign debts.

But the last public opinion poll indicated that neither party would win an overall majority and the most likely prospect was for a coalition between Fine Gael and the small Labour Party.

80 for Fianna Fail, 64 for Fine Gael and seven for Fringe Parties and independents.

Labour, with which Fine Gael governed for seven months last year, has already ruled out the possibility of a coalition with Fianna Fail as long as Mr. Haughey leads it.

With polls pointing to a close result, some newspapers were gloomily raising the possibility of another "hung" Dail.

If this turned out to be the case, the balance of power would be held by the tiny left-wing Workers' Party.

It was the Workers' Party which caused the collapse of Mr. Haughey's minority government on an opposition no-confidence vote earlier this month. The party had rejected his plans for spending cuts and wage freezes.

Because of the complexity of Ireland's system of proportional representation by single transferable vote, first results in the election will not be known until Thursday.

HOME NEWS

S.Korean official holds talks

AMMAN (Petra) — South Korea's Deputy Minister of Construction Kwan Yung Wednesday held talks with Minister of Public Works Awni Al Masri here on Korean-Jordanian cooperation in construction projects in Jordan. They also reviewed the problems that had been impeding work on the construction of the Mariyat Faisal College at Mut'a near Karak undertaken by a South Korean construction company.

At the meeting, the Korean official expressed his country's readiness to train Jordanians various aspects of construction.

Jordan plans special plates for vehicles in transit

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian government is reportedly studying a proposal to design all vehicles passing in transit through Jordan on their way to other Arab countries to carry specially marked plates upon entering Jordanian territory.

The measure will also cover Saudi Arabian vehicles that are driven by non-Jordanians on their way home or to other countries, according to a report in Al Rai newspaper published Thursday.

The measure is designed to safeguard the rights of Jordanian citizens in case of road accidents. The specially marked vehicles would be easier to control while in Jordan, and this measure would prevent further violations of land transport laws, according to Al Rai.

Job description, production denominators studied

Seminar on industrial productivity discusses specialised working papers

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar of the role of productivity in developing industry continued its sessions Wednesday at the Amman Chamber of Industry.

The participants in the seminar, representing various industries and production sectors, listened in the morning session to two papers on "Job Description and Its Role in Productivity," presented by South Cement Company Financial Affairs Assistant Director-General Fawzi Nijm, and on "Denominators of Productivity," presented by Ministry of Industry and Trade Industrial Department Director Akram Karmoul.

Mr. Nijm referred in his paper to difficulties arising from lack of organisational structures in companies, which result in haphazardly in defining responsibilities and authorities of employees. The paper said that present employment regulations centre on academic considerations and qualifications, and neglect other aspects, leaving them to personal evaluation by key officials of companies.

The feasibility of any academic grade does not usually play any part in employee selection and

salary assessment, Mr. Nijm asserted. He stressed that the basis for evaluation should be productivity and efficiency demonstrated by the employee, for which academic qualifications are only "preliminary."

Dr. Karmoul pointed out in his paper that productivity comprises more than an economic indicator in an industrial enterprise. It is the outcome of several production factors, Dr. Karmoul's paper said.

Dr. Karmoul made reference to some of the main reasons of low industrial productivity in Jordan, among which he mentioned small industries and crafts as a prevalent aspect of the industrial structure in Jordan. These occupy 82 per cent of the total volume of industries in the country, Dr. Karmoul said.

Industries producing means of production and major capital industries only occupy 18 per cent, and even these suffer from ineffective outdated technology that should be replaced by "modern one," he said.

Even those provided with relatively modern technology are of low-production ratios due to lack of skilled labour and trained operators, who seek better chances abroad, Dr. Karmoul added.

Dr. Karmoul's paper called for the improvement of general production conditions in factories, and pointed out that the concentration of industries in industrial estates helps render them with organisational expertise and offer them better services.

Elaborate discussion of the two papers followed. During the evening session, Labour Under-Secretary Tayseer Abdul Jabir presented a working paper which stressed that Jordan gives special attention to training and recruiting labour force to raise productivity ratios and enhance comprehensive development process.

Jordan has witnessed a rigorous education drive during the last three decades, as expressed in the establishment of three universities and more than forty community colleges, and the concentration on vocational training programmes, Dr. Abdul Jabir's paper said.

This added immensely to the size and quality of the labour force needed in the Jordanian market, the paper concluded.

Australian trade mission holds meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Western Australian government trade mission on a short visit to Jordan held a meeting here Wednesday with Agriculture Under-Secretary Salem Al Lawzi and explored prospects of launching joint agricultural ventures in Jordan in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Jordanian private sector.

The mission arrived in Jordan Monday as part of a wide-ranging Middle East tour to examine projects and develop trade in animal fodder technology, agricultural products and services.

The five-member team, led by Peter Booth, general manager, Western Australian Overseas Projects Authority, has already vis-

ited Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and Egypt, and will spend one week in Jordan before departing for Iraq.

While in Jordan the mission will have discussions with a number of government officials and private sector businessmen concerning ways of increasing Australia's participation in the development of agriculture in Jordan.

Conference stresses need to develop animal wealth to achieve food security

By Riyad M. Ahmad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A seminar on ways to develop unconventional sources of animal fodder in the Arab World concluded here Wednesday.

Participants in the five-day seminar, representing various Arab countries, discussed methods of exploiting agricultural and industrial waste for developing animal wealth in the Arab World.

Participants in the seminar recommended that an integrated economic plan for the Arab World should be prepared so as to reach stage of self-sufficiency in food.

The delegates also called on all Arab countries to grow animal-feed producing crops. And to conduct research to introduce new technological methods in fodder industry.

They also recommended that an

Arab fund should be established to finance animal feed development projects.

They also stressed the need for exchanging research results, scientific publications and periodicals among animal feed specialists in the Arab World.

They emphasised that a unified nomenclature system for all agricultural terms should be followed in Arab countries. A definition of chemical and nutritious value standards of animal feed is also necessary, the participants said.

At the beginning of Wednesday's session Dr. Hassan Jum'a, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) representative in Amman delivered a lecture on food security strategy and food problems in the Arab World. He concentrated on the political, economic and social aspects of food problems.

Tunisia, Jordan discuss cooperation in transport and communications

AMMAN (Petra) — Tunisia's Transport and Communications Minister Al Sadeq Ibn Jum'ah called on Prime Minister Mudar Badran Wednesday for a review of bilateral cooperation in transport and communications.

The meeting was attended by Transport Minister Ali Suheimat and Tunisia's Ambassador to Jordan Mohammad Abbas.

Bilateral cooperation in transport and communications affairs was also discussed earlier between the Tunisian minister and Mr. Suheimat at a meeting attended by aides from both sides.

Increasing the number of airline flights between Jordan and Tunisia, implementing joint economic ventures and the maintenance of

aircraft were among the topics discussed at the meeting.

Also discussed was the subject of maritime transport among Arab states and cooperation between Jordan and Tunisia railways and prospects of setting up joint factories for manufacturing locomotives and centres for training railway personnel.

The Tunisian minister later called on Minister of Communications Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben to discuss Jordanian-Tunisian cooperation in telecommunications.

They also discussed possibilities of directly connecting Tunis with the international exchange system in Jordan.

Zarqa businessmen briefed on facilities at free zone

ZARQA (Petra) — Zarqa Free Zone Director Fahd Al Qudah Wednesday briefed businessmen in Zarqa on the free zone's services for Jordanian merchants and the trade sector in general.

The free zone area, still under construction and the first stage has been set up on a 500-dunum tract at a cost of JD 2 million, Mr. Qudah said. The completed part, he said, has warehouses, a free

market area, large storage areas, an administration building and a building for clearing companies provided with civil defence facilities.

Zarqa businessmen, led by Chamber of Commerce Director Taqiyyudin Ibrahim, visited the free zone site. Mr. Taqiyyudin said that the chamber may hold seminars to enlighten the public on the objectives of the free zone.

Adnan Helo's works hold out promises

AMMAN — At the Holiday Inn until the end of November is a small exhibition of oil paintings and ink sketches by Adnan Helo.

Twenty-nine-year-old Mr. Helo has been painting since his early childhood ("before I knew my name was Adnan") and his love of drawing has helped him through the last 14 difficult years when he has been confined to a wheelchair.

For many years Mr. Helo received little help or encouragement with his art, teaching himself the techniques of oil painting by trial and error. Then in July 1981, after seeing some of Mr. Helo's paintings at the American Community School, designer Mousa Salameh started giving him tuition, which has led, a year later, to the artist's first solo exhibition.

Painting in the literal style of a beginner, Mr. Helo has not yet

achieved his own individual mode of expression. Through his choice of subject matter, however, certain aspects of his personality are emerging. One of these, a sensitivity to his home environment has resulted in some still lives—depicting such objects as tables cluttered with brushes and pens, chairs piled with old coats, the corrugated roof of his studio with its ceiling high shelves full of old tins of paint and even his wheelchair—which are amongst his best pieces.

In his other compositions, the artist in his own words is "trying to emphasise humanity in general as well as the political events and social issues in the Arab World."

All 39 paintings and drawings are for sale, prices ranging from JD 5 to JD 180. The exhibition runs until Nov. 30. MAH

Randa Habib's CORNER

Assault as a profession

Stopping at a red light is not very pleasant always but being assaulted by four boys at least while you're waiting for the green light, makes it even worse.

They offer you lottery tickets, chewing gum and even newspapers. Or it is the one who is begging using the traditional slogan: "I have no money to go home," or the one who goes ahead and cleans your windshield with a show of authority.

All talk loudly and at the same time. One predicts your wealth and luck if you buy one of his lottery tickets, the other wishes you long life for a chewing gum.

No matter how much you reject the lottery ticket, because you simply do not want it or just because you are not a fan of those "luck games," the young boy (because it is usually young boys not yet through with childhood) does not give up.

If you decide to close your window to thwart him, your assailant would start knocking at your window to attract your attention. This is a common practice of all the young boys who are stationed at almost all the traffic lights in Amman.

I do not begrudge the sales of lottery tickets but why should it look like beggary and what are those young boys doing in the streets when they should be in school and how come that, at their age, they already have a profession? (if you can call these assaults profession).

I believe that it is high time to study carefully and closely the problem of our children who linger in the streets.

Arab food security figures high at AOAD conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Food security in the Arab World was a major topic discussed at the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD) ministerial meeting held in San'aa, capital of North Yemen, between Nov. 20 and 22, according to Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin, who led Jordan's delegation to the meeting.

Speaking upon return here Wednesday, Mr. Dudin said that the organisation's activities and its fiscal budget were discussed by Arab ministers of Agriculture attending the meeting. An \$8 million budget for 1983 has been approved at the meeting, he said.

He added that the delegates decided that the AOAD should conduct several studies to determine the best way of cultivation in the Jordan Valley. The meeting also decided to open an AOAD office in Morocco, Mr. Dudin said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Asfour to attend Arab meeting in Tunis

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour is scheduled to leave for Tunis Thursday to take part in the Arab Social and Economic Council's 33rd session due to open in the Tunisian capital Saturday. On the agenda of the ministerial-level session are means of bolstering joint Arab economic projects and reports on inter-Arab economic cooperation.

Transport Ministry plans computerisation

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Transport is considering installing computers at the Civil Aviation Authority, the Jordanian Ports Corporation and the Public Transport Corporation to regularise inventory control of spare parts, storage procedures and accounting, a ministry spokesman said Wednesday. The spokesman added that technical advisers will be appointed soon at these departments to conduct feasibility studies and to prepare tender documents for the project.

New Indian ambassador expected Friday

AMMAN (J.T.) — The newly-appointed Indian ambassador to Jordan, Pyare Lal Santoshi, and his wife are expected to arrive in Amman Friday, the Indian embassy in Amman said Wednesday. Mr. Santoshi succeeds Mr. Abdul Ghani Goni, the former Indian ambassador to Jordan who left after a three-year tenure in September 1981.

Jordan media delegation in Doha

DOHA (Petra) — A Jordanian delegation led by Mr. Ahmad Utum, director of the Press and Publications Department arrived here Wednesday on a visit to Qatar expected to last several days. During the visit, the delegation members will hold contacts with officials at the Qatari Ministry of Information within the framework of a bilateral agreement designed to promote cooperation between the two countries in information affairs.

Ports corporation to attend AFS meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Ports Corporation will attend the 15th meeting of the Arab Federation of Shipping (AFS) board of directors meeting due to open in Algiers on Dec. 14. An AFS spokesman said that the directors will discuss ways of promoting the activities of the federation and increasing the use of Arab-owned vessels for transporting goods by and to Arab countries.

University to attend marine conference

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan will attend the 70th session of the Indian Science Conference due to open in the southern Indian city of Tirupati early next year. Participants in the five-day conference are expected to discuss ways of exploiting marine wealth for development purposes. Dr. Ahmad Abu Hilal from the Faculty of Science, who is also director of the Marine Research Station at Aqaba will represent the university at the meetings.

JCO plans warehouses, workshop

IRBID (Petra) — The Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) has purchased 62 dunums of land near Al Ramtha agricultural cooperative station. JCO Irbid Director Jamal Obaidat said Wednesday. Central warehouses for fertilisers and fodder and a building complex for assembling and maintaining farm equipment will be built in the land, Mr. Obaidat said.

Cooperative seminar opens in Irbid

IRBID (Petra) — The Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) Wednesday opened a two-day seminar on the activities of Jordanian agricultural cooperatives in Irbid Governorate. The Jordanian cooperative movement, cultivation of rain-fed regions and budgets for agricultural cooperative societies are among the subjects to be discussed at the seminar.

Jordanian judicial delegation visits BBC

AMMAN (J.T.) — A group of Jordanian judges were guests of the British Broadcasting Service (BBC) during their visit to the United Kingdom recently.

An interview by Munir Ebl with the leader of the delegation, Judge Rafeh Wazani, was broadcast in "Round the Arab World," as part of BBC Arabic Service.

The delegation was in London on an official two-week visit, during which they attended several court sessions, sat in on an industrial tribunal hearing, and visited the Lord Chancellor's Department, the House of Lords and the Law Society.

In the picture (on right): The judges with members of the BBC Arabic Service, from left: Ghazi Bandak (BBC), Judge Yousef Hmoud, Court of First Instance, Judge Mashhour Kogh, Grand Felonies Court, Judge Rafeh Wazani, under-secretary, Ministry of Justice and leader of the delegation, Judge Mohammad Alawneh, Court of Appeal, Irbid, Judge Tayseer Deery, Court of Appeal, Judge Mohammad Samad Ragoud, president, Court of the First Instance, Amin Hafiz (BBC) and Munir Ebelid (BBC). Inset: Munir Ebelid interviewing Judge Rafeh Wazani, (BBC photo)



The general manager of the Amman Marriott Hotel, Mr. Haile Aguilier, is seen here greeting Uncle Refco upon his arrival at the hotel on Wednesday. Uncle Refco is presently on a visit from London and is staying at the Marriott.

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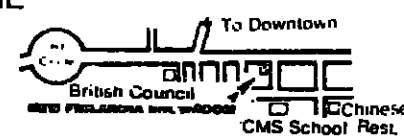
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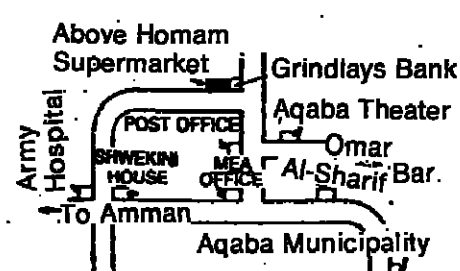
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Rhymes vs missiles

LITTLE Bo-Peep has lost her sheep and thinks they might be roaming. They haven't fled, they've all dropped dead from nerve gas in Wyoming.

This rhyme was written in the United States during the sixties, in the course of a protest campaign against the nerve gas experiments.

We wonder what the poet would think now of the prospect of a much deadlier weapon to be stationed there, namely the MX missile system.

If the USSR launches a nuclear attack against the United States, it is estimated that two "well-chosen" missiles would be sufficient to fill all American hospitals to full capacity. A nation may be destroyed, all the people may be killed—but rejoice for the MX missile system would survive and so it will be possible to retaliate.

This argument is as ridiculous as the whole nuclear arms race. There we have

the most "advanced" countries of the world, at a time when they (and almost everybody else) are tightening their belts and taking stringent economic measures, unable to combat the world's recession, unemployment, inflation, diseases, hunger, or even the common cold bug, sparing no effort or expense in combatting each other.

At a time when shortages of funds make it impossible to plan and execute an economic revival, when shortages in resources prevent the world from building a better world, resources are abundant when planning the destruction of this planet.

Between them the two major superpowers have amassed a weapons, nuclear and otherwise, arsenal big enough to destroy the world 75 times over, and we are left wondering why anybody should bother with the remaining number of 74.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Lebanese can do without Israeli water

The water pipeline installed by Israel Tuesday to provide South Lebanese villages with drinking water from north Israeli sources paradoxically exposes Israel's pretences. Now there is a pipeline Israeli forces need to look after!

It is obvious this pipeline of "friendship" owes its birth to no humane or moral motives, which could have shown up when Palestinian refugee camps were the scene of brutal massacres—not to mention Lebanese victims—planned and organised by Israel.

Israel's new water pipeline can be nothing but a new evidence that Israel has no intention of withdrawing its forces from South Lebanon. Normalisation of relations with the Lebanese southerners, water or no water, seems to be an immediate Israeli target, that would create new difficulties for the Lebanese authorities in their drive to restore sovereignty over all Lebanese territories. The pipeline will certainly be subject to scrutinised bargaining on the Israeli side once it is brought to the negotiating table under the auspices of American envoys Habib and Draper.

The only thing the Lebanese really wish of Israelis is their withdrawal from Lebanon. They simply want to be left alone, saved from all kinds of pressure, the new water-pressure included. All the Lebanese, particularly those living in the south, need to manifest their complete cooperation and commitment to their sovereignty, integrate their efforts with the legal authorities to foil Israeli plans, and thwart all attempts at transforming the south into a pawn.

Such an attitude acknowledging peoples' right to their homeland are fully in compliance with the French Revolution's teachings of liberty, fraternity and equality. Regardless of bitter experiences the Arab Nation had to face by the stands of French governments, still the principles and values endorsed by the French people have been a source of hope for a French stand in harmony with such principles.

A French, and in a broader sense a European, practical stand in search of, and effectively pursued to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, will have a tremendous impact on the outcome of all peace proposals for the region, particularly the U.S. initiative.

Peace in the area, and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are of great consequence to the world peace. France is qualified to play a positive role in such a direction.

estonian's right to independent statehood, he is simply reiterating a balanced French foreign policy.

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RED & BLACK

Jordan's worthiness is not its only credit

By Jawad Alkhatib

I cannot quite understand why a piece of news about Jordan would create so much rancor. It was said here or there that Jordan might borrow a large sum of money on the Euro-dollar market or somewhere else.

Then suddenly this was taken, particularly by the Israelis, as a sign of Jordan's economic slump or squeeze or crunch... take your pick.

To answer such allegations, Dr. M.S. Nabulsi, Governor of the Central Bank made an assuring statement. It left no doubt in mind about Jordan's very sound foreign exchange position.

Despite all the talk about Israel's frustration over Jordan's politics, there are other underlying reasons which I believe must be explained in order

to cast a light on Israel's psychoanalytical position.

The Israelis have created an image in the world at large, and in the USA in particular, based on the comparisons they strike between their ability to turn the desert into a blooming pasture and the Arab's inability to do like wise. They were, as they claimed, able to utilise the generous aid they got from the USA and Europe into real assets. When they received hundreds of millions of dollars in the fifties and sixties, Jordan in comparison, received very small amounts.

During this period (1948-1973), Jordan and Israel's average growth rates were comparable, and in many instances, Jordan's performance was better. Moreover, while Israel had all western technology and the

expertise of Jewish scientists at its disposal, Jordan was struggling to get even a simple franchise.

On top of that, Palestine is mainly a green fertile land, while Jordan is mainly a desert and land whose blessings even as concerns water, ports, energy, soil or infrastructure was very meagre indeed.

While Israel won wars and received flows of aid as a consequence of its victories, Jordan on the contrary lost land. Jordan also in 1967 got its population problems compounded by an overnight increase amounting to 30 per cent of its population.

While Israel had to shoulder war expenditures, Jordan's burden for defence and ste-

adfastness was no less in relative importance.

Let us move to 1982. Jordan's growth rate is at 10 per cent in real terms while Israel is in a recession. Jordan has a rate of inflation below 10 per cent while Israel's rate is over a hundred. Jordan finances the West Bank's balance of payments deficit, while Israel through its military policies absorbs it. The Jordan dinar stands very strong. The Israeli pound is in a real mess.

Jordan enjoys more than full employment while Israel suffers from unemployment and continuous labour disputes. Jordan's debt service is manageable while Israel is rescheduling its massive loans. The tax burden in Jordan is fair, whereas the tax burden on

the Israelis is prohibitive. Any rational comparison favours Jordan.

If Jordan wins over Israel in its economic performance, how can Israel justify its claims of occupying deserts in order to turn them into blooming pastures? What miracle is Israel doing that Jordan cannot and has not done?

It is embarrassing to note that Israel considers any economic problem Jordan seems to encounter as an opportunity for Israel to exploit. All the military glamour of Israel cannot hide its economic failure.

Jordan is in good and sound shape. We can always rely on our sense of achievement in withstanding the winds.

We did so in the past, and we are now better equipped to continue doing so.

Socialist paradise still a long way off

By Bernd Edinger

ANTANANARIVO — Election-time graffiti, scrawled in huge white letters on a wall next to the presidential palace, proclaimed Madagascar a Socialist paradise under its left-wing leader, Didier Ratsiraka. But on most days the slogan ("Ratsiraka a Paradisa Socialiste") is partially hidden by a bedraggled, barefooted vagrant leaning against it. And when night falls on the capital of this giant Indian Ocean island, the vagrant is replaced in his vigil by prostitutes whose clothes are so tattered that they too are at first mistaken for beggars.

Although he has been at the helm of Madagascar for seven years and was re-elected for a further term this month, President Ratsiraka clearly has a long way to go to make his country a paradise — Socialist or not.

The one-time "pearl of the French colonial empire" has fallen on hard times but, unlike many ailing Third World states which present the outside world with rosy progress reports, Malagasy leaders make no bones about their troubles.

The election that returned Mr. Ratsiraka to power with close to 80 per cent of the vote was also rare in the Third World, particularly Africa, in that an opposition candidate was able to stand freely against the incumbent president. The challenger, extreme leftist Monja Joana, unleashed on the government a barrage of accusations of corruption and incompetence that were regularly reported by the state media. Although only 480 km from the East African coast across the Mozambique channel, Madagascar's specific character and that of its nearly 10 million inhabitants sets it far apart from the rest of Africa.

Apart from Africa

Large numbers of people of black African stock have mixed with the rest of the population, but the dominant influence is Malayo-Polynesian.

The ancestors of most of the Malagasy arrived on the island more than 1,000 years ago in giant outrigger canoes and people on the streets bear astonishing resemblances to a host of Southeast Asian and Polynesian populations. Ethnic types resemble Malays, Tahis, Filipinos, Indonesians and sometimes a mixture of several with black African strains.

The most noticeable type on the high plateau where Antananarivo is situated are the Merinas, the single largest population group whose monarchy ruled the island until French occupation in 1896 and who still wield huge influence. They comprise about 20 per cent of the population. Most striking are the graceful Merina women who, with long black braids emerging from wide-brimmed straw hats, seem to have stepped straight out of paintings of Tahitian "Vahines" by the French artist Paul Gauguin.

Some 18 tribes live more or less harmoniously on this 1,600 km long island whose mountainous terrain and seemingly endless ricefields gleaming in the sun are strikingly similar to the geography of parts of Southeast Asia. It was however the virtual disappearance of "the 19th tribe" to which many Malagasy attribute the island's present dire economic predicament. These were the close to 50,000 long-time French settlers whose departure in a three-year period from 1972, together with official attempts to change the island's economic structure nearly overnight, resulted in the current situation, according to Western specialists based here.

High-handedness

The French were hated by many for their high-handedness when they ruled the island as a colony until 1960 and strongly resented for their vice-like grip over its economy in a neocolonial situation which lasted a further 12 years. But the withdrawal of French capital and know-how dealt a severe blow to the Malagasy economy.

The centre of Antananarivo is now dilapidated and the sweet smell of graceful jacaranda trees in bloom mixes with that of rotting garbage and decay. Shops are boarded up, their plate-glass windows long broken, all along the main artery, the Avenue de l'Indépendance, which is nearly as wide as Paris's Champs Elysees and was clearly designed to resemble it.

Those shops that are open are mainly remarkable for bare shelves, and long queues form when rumours spread of the arrival of goods such as soap and electric light bulbs.

Madagascar, once a noted rice exporter, must now purchase 250 million tonnes of rice, its basic food staple, each year. Japan and the United States have donated 135,000 tonnes between them to make up for losses during recent

rumorous cyclones.

French influence

The nationalisation between 1972 and 1975 of banks, industry and import and export firms has led to external debts of over a billion dollars and the government recently called on private entrepreneurs to return in strength to economic activity.

Madagascar is slowly cooling its ties with the Communist bloc, which brought advice on socialisation of agriculture — rejected by farmers — and expensive military hardware. The country is now turning to the West for aid and France is enthusiastically stepping back in, providing close to \$100 million this year, or about half all foreign aid.

French influence never disappeared here. French is regularly spoken together with Malagasy, and a stream of people travel back-and-forth to Paris. Problems exist in rural areas where 80 per cent of the population live, and where subsistence farming is becoming more prevalent since there is little to buy with any farming profits.

One reason farmers tend not to strive too hard is the fear of robbery by the dreaded "dhalos", traditional rural bandits who roam the island in groups of up to 70 men and have virtually halted all nighttime traffic. Some areas only 100 kilometres from the capital are unsafe by day.

Mr. Joana said during his election campaign that the poorly-paid and ill-disciplined paramilitary police sometimes double as dhalos at night and prey on the population they are supposed to protect. Western embassies say there are documented cases of

gendarmes renting their weapons for the night to the bandits.

The dhalos are well served by an increasingly dilapidated road network which makes rare police operations against them difficult. The roads are so bad that some new industries never began operating because once all-weather roads leading to them were out of use for months after rains and landslides.

The drive from the capital to the port of Tamatave which took five hours at independence now takes 13 hours. The obvious problems of the country have produced general discouragement among the people, foreign diplomats say. As one local wit said in summing up the mood of the people: "If this is Socialism, I'll take colonialism back any day."

At Truce village

The 30-year war of nerves goes on

By Jim Abrams

PANMUNJOM, KOREA — A concrete slab less than a metre wide runs down the centre of the "truce village" on the Korean demilitarised zone, the only demarcation between enemies who for almost three decades have lived together in an aura of barely contained violence.

The village of Panmunjom, destroyed during the 1950-53 Korean war, is today a lonely cluster of huts and guardposts in the western sector of the 242-kilometre demilitarised zone which has divided the two Koreas since the 1953 armistice ending the Korean war.

It is the only point of official, face-to-face contact between the two bitterly antagonistic sides, a fenced-in zone of silent tension broken by irregular encounters of mutual condemnation. Visitors to Panmunjom under the auspices of United Nations command tours are asked to sign a paper before entering. They list their dependents and acknowledge they are entering a danger zone of their own free will.

On this day, the "tourists" are a dozen U.S. and South Korean soldiers, stationed elsewhere in South Korea, and this reporter. U.S. army private first class Thomas Patton of Los Angeles, a guide for the UNC, warns that there must be no pointing, no talking or otherwise, from the other side.

The first stop is the military armistice commission conference room, located in the middle of a line of structures — the UNC buildings painted blue and the North Korean buildings pink — and divided by the concrete slab.

The tour members bunched around the "north" side of the green felt table where the mac has met 414 times since the armistice.

Truce violations

In those meetings the north has charged the other side with 292,807 truce violations — shooting incidents, infiltration, violation of sea and air-space — while the UNC has presented 65,388 claims, including evidence that the north has built three attack tunnels under the dmz.

The UNC, now made up of only U.S. and South Korean troops, has admitted to 104 violations, while the north has acknowledged only two, both in 1953.

A U.N. force of 450,000 from 16 countries — 400,000 from the United States — faced North Korean and Chinese armies in the war. But, with the exception of a few scattered foreigners, only the Americans have remained. Representatives from Sweden, Switzerland, Poland and Czechoslovakia compose the neutral commission that oversees truce village meetings.

This day there are no meetings, and only a few North Korean guards return with studied indifference the stares and picture-taking of the visitors. Outside, in a cold rain, U.S. members of the UNC stand armed with cameras, ready to film any incident.

Another landmark along the tour is the stump of a popular tree adjacent to U.N. guardpost 3 overlooking the "bridge of no return," the only road link between the two Koreas. In August, 1976,

two U.S. officers were slain by an on-coming North Korean when the Americans tried to prune the tree to clear an obstructed view. Three days later it was cut down.

The officers were the only UNC members to be killed in the line of duty at this truce village since it was established. After that, mingling between the two sides has been forbidden.

Next to the bridge, a UNC truck waits and turns on its engine every time a tour goes by. The vehicle would block the entrance to the bridge, and give the tour a chance to escape, if the North Koreans attacked.

Shame and dismay

On the tour, there is much bantering about Private first class Joseph White, a 20-year-old who blasted open a gate at guardpost outlet Aug. 28 and fled to the North. But the joking is tinged by words of shame and dismay that one of their own may have given in to propaganda broadcasts from the north.

Patrolling the joint security area of Panmunjom for the UNC are about 200 American and 150 South Korean troops. At least an equal number guard the northern half of the village. The UNC members at Panmunjom are all volunteers meeting the requirements of an impeccable military record and the emotional stability to withstand the war of nerves. The Americans must be at least 183 cm tall and weigh 77 kg. The South Koreans must possess a black belt in one of the martial arts.

Patton said the North Koreans have thrown rocks and candy, lit fires, drawn guns and taunted the UNC soldiers. UNC members have at times returned this dangerous childplay, but he said that particularly after the ax-murder incident, any such conduct has meant immediate expulsion from the corps.

"We know there are no second chances if we do something wrong."

The U.S. and South Korean group visiting Panmunjom this day are part of a tour programme to give soldiers defending the dmz a rare chance to look the enemy in the eye, and as Patton said, "show them what they are defending against."

They normally are part of the half-million troops in the U.S.-South Korea command who face an equal number of North Koreans across the 4-kilometre dmz. Of 39,000 U.S. troops in South Korea, up to 1,500 man the dmz, aiding the much-larger South Korean force along two natural attack corridors, one leading to the capital of Seoul only 56 km south of here.

Since 1953 about 10 U.S. personnel and more than 4,000 South Koreans have been killed in incidents along the dmz, many in the late 1960s when tensions were at a peak. Nowhere else in the world today do U.S. troops patrol nightly with live ammunition and orders to shoot intruders on sight.

Recently the unpopulated scrub hills of the dmz have been quiet. But as in Panmunjom, the fear of violence is always present. "They (North Koreans) have 280 guns lined up at us over a 200-metre area," said one U.S. soldier. "If the north ever attacked, our chances of survival are zero."

U.N. must do more with less

By Michael Littlejohns

UNITED NATIONS — The United Nations costs too much, according to three member states which together contribute more than two-fifths of its current annual budget of \$722 million.

The issue has thrown two of them, the United States and the Soviet Union, into an unusual alliance. Britain, long an advocate of economy in U.N. operations, is the other partner. Japan, West Germany and France, all of which pay a larger assessed share than Britain but less than either the U.S. or the U.S.S.R., also favour financial stringency but have pursued the matter with less determination.

The cost-cutters have a sympathiser if not an ally in Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, but are opposed by many Third World members. Most of these contribute only tiny sums to the organisation under the assessments system, yet they have the votes to push through hugely expensive U.N. programmes for which the big powers in the end must pay. Taking it cue from the Soviet Union and France, among others, the United States has started withholding funding for U.N. budget items that it does not like. Moscow and Paris withheld support from U.N. peacekeeping operations of which they disapproved, causing a severe crisis that paralysed an entire session of the General Assembly in 1964 —

because by then the Soviet Union's accumulated debts were considered to have lost it the right to vote.

The amounts being withheld by the United States are trifling by comparison, involving for example U.N. expenditure for the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the South West Africa People's Organisation. Both bodies, regarded as terrorist by their foes, have observer status in the U.N. and receive U.N. financial aid.

Complaints about U.N. spending patterns are nothing new, but the advent of conservative and very cost-conscious governments in the United States and Britain, and the Soviet Union's persistent hard currency shortage have given the protests a sharper edge than before.

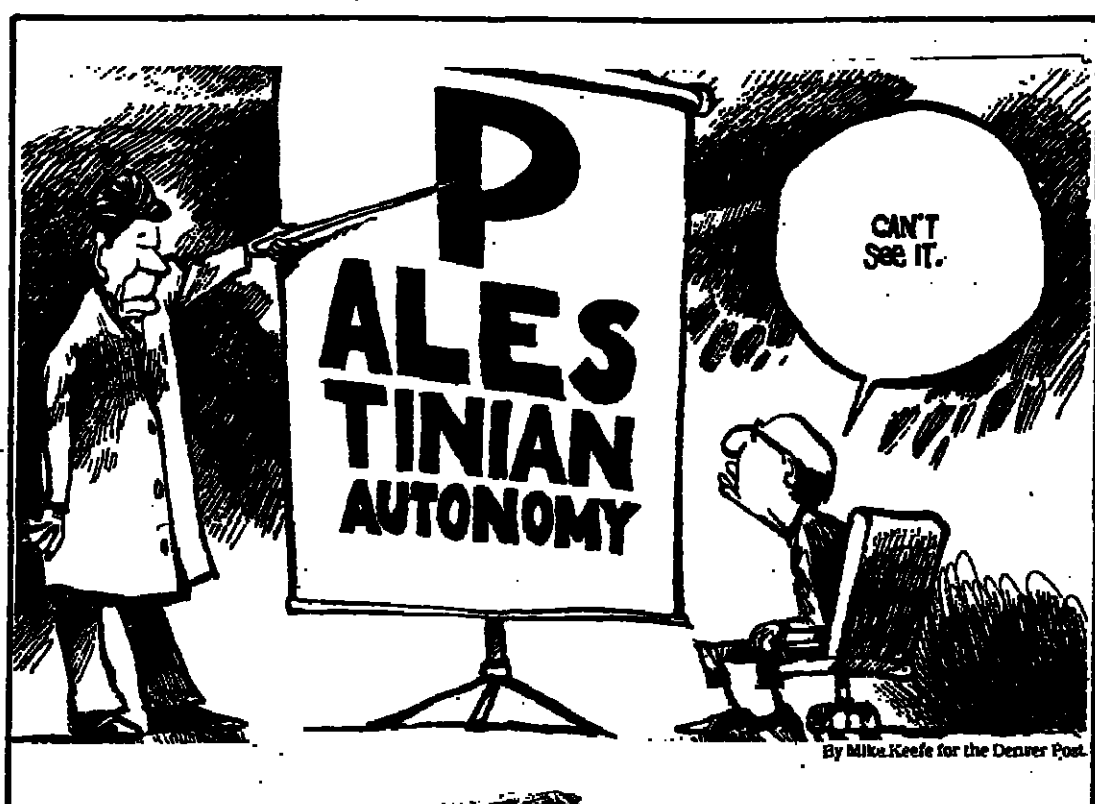
Chop expenses
In the careful language of diplomacy, the meeting was termed exploratory. It is believed to have been much more than that, with the trio advising Mr. Perez de Cuellar that he had better chop expenses — or else. According to U.N. diplomats, the chief French delegate, Luc De La Barre de Nanteuil, wanted to join the group but for some unexplained reason and

to France's displeasure was not invited. Earlier the American delegate in the budgetary committee, Senator Bennett Johnston of Louisiana, warned other members that the patience of the U.S. Congress was wearing thin. It was becoming increasingly difficult to obtain its approval for cash outlays to the U.N., he said.

The United States is assessed at 25 per cent of U.N. budget, by far the largest share, followed by the Soviet Union at 13 per cent. This year, those shares amount to \$180.3 million and \$93.4 million respectively. Britain's share of 4.6 per cent comes out at \$32.2 million.

The 1983 U.N. budget is estimated at \$784 million, an increase of 8.5 per cent this year, and the critics say this is too much.

Others say the sum is tiny for a vast organisation dedicated to peace and the economic development of poor countries when both super-powers think nothing of laying out much larger amounts for a single weapons system. The annual world armaments bill is estimated at \$600 billion. Per head of population, as a share of gross national product, the U.S. part of the U.N. budget amounts to pennies. But the U.S. still believes the U.N. must do more with less. John Hoskins, the American delegate in the General Assembly's financial committee, recently questioned whether it even does enough with that it has, particularly in voluntarily-funded development projects.



هكذا مع العلم

Rich and poor countries share pessimism

By Michael Littlejohns

Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — Pessimism is rife in rich and poor countries alike, in a convergence of moods not seen for decades, according to a United Nations study.

"Irrespective of the country, economic troubles have meant for some an absolute decline in the standard of living, for others an abrupt interruption in the steady improvement that they had come to take for granted, and for still others a loss of confidence in their future prospects," U.N. officials said.

Economic events had set back the fight against mass poverty characterised by poor nutrition, ill-health, shortened lives, drudgery, low output and lack of access to social services.

This sentence summed up their assessment: "The main concern regarding equity has shifted from a fair share in growth to a fair distribution of the cost of retrenchment."

The 210-page report on the world social situation cited a U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) estimate that at least 430 million people had an insufficient diet.

While within the Third World malnutrition was most stark in large towns, the greatest number of hungry people was to be found in the countryside, and in most countries children aged under five were the most seriously affected, the document said.

"The incidence of hunger can be expected to continue diminishing, but eradication, in the sense of everyone reaching the high level of nutrition set by ob-

jective standards of need, can only be thought of as a distant goal," the report went on.

Despite everything, people's physical health had improved notably throughout the world in the last quarter-century. "A newborn infant has now an expectation of life of about 58 years, a gain of 10 years from the generation born at the beginning of the 1950s," the report said, adding: "If this child is from the more developed regions of the world, he can expect to live for 72 years."

Since smallpox was eradicated, there was no evidence that major diseases in developing countries had significantly reduced. Diarrhoea, a leading cause of child deaths, claimed at least six million lives yearly—a million more than from cancer, the report said.

Accidents accounted for about 10 per cent of all deaths in the

developed countries and were the third leading cause of death in the developing ones, the report noted. Deaths by suicide were on the same scale as from motor accidents.

In a typical affluent society, health care absorbed 7.5 per cent of gross national product, with hospitalisation taking half the total, physicians' services 30 per cent and drugs and devices 20 per cent.

Turning to education and training, the report estimated there were 800 million illiterates, including several million in the more developed countries who were often fearful of being unmasked.

The document also said that although children generally spent more years in school, a sizeable proportion were functionally illiterate when they left with their diplomas.

In a section on housing, the report said 437 million people lived in substandard homes and the slum and squatter population had more than doubled in a decade.

On the labour front, the report said employing children was common and that as recently as 1979, 52 million workers were aged under 15 while the minimum age was between 12 and 16.

Workers in West Germany, Spain and Switzerland put in the longest hours. At 35.6 hours, the United States recorded the shortest working week. Minimum wage laws were still quite limited in scope and application, even in the industrialised European states, the report said.

Fifty million people earned their living, directly or indirectly, from military activity, and 500,000 researchers, or 20 per

cent of the qualified scientists, worked on defence.

"The number of persons wearing military uniforms exceeds all the teachers and physicians throughout the world," the report said.

According to the U.N., nuclear weapons are bargain priced compared to what they cost in 1945, the only time they were used in war. Nothing that today's arsenal of 50,000 nuclear warheads could destroy the world and everything in it, the report said fresh efforts to halt the arms race were urgent.

"When the unthinkable is treated as a technical issue, ordinary citizens may react more vehemently against the armament culture and the militarisation of societies that seem to plague the world at the beginning of this decade," it said.

Controversy surrounds Italian auction

By Roger Cohen

Reuter

ROME — Antique dealers say it is one of Rome's finest auctions: the public queues to take part, but Italian film-makers Federico Fellini and Franco Zeffirelli condemn it as a disgrace.

The controversy surrounds the auction of some 15,000 articles, ranging from the exquisite to the truly hideous, which have served over the past 50 years as props for the Italian film industry.

There are busts of Italian dictator Benito Mussolini, portraits of Lenin, countless ornate beds and tables in the style of Louis XIV and XV, Chinese and Japanese vases, Persian carpets, and over 1,000 paintings of every school and period.

There is the old cash register that served in Bonnie and Clyde, the samovar from which Omar Sharif drank in Doctor Zhivago. A shell-shaped bed used by Fellini in City of Women, a gold-embossed wooden table ordered by Luigi Visconti for The Innocent, and a chaise longue on which Elizabeth Taylor reclined languorously in Cleopatra.

The auction, which will continue until Dec. 14, began this week, while a heavily made-up young woman stood outside with a sign reading: "do not buy anything. The heart of our film industry is being dismembered."

Despite her plea, business was brisk in the auction room, a warehouse next to Cinecittà, the Roman film studios located on the outskirts of the capital.

About two hundred people were packed into the warehouse, whose wooden beams were hung with chandeliers and walls bedecked with massive gilt-framed mirrors awaiting sale.

Pieces for some articles, including a pair of Chinese vases, rose over \$1,300 as auctioneer Franco Pesando hurried through the first of the 7,788 lots.

The sale follows a decision by the Cimino company, which has specialised in furniture for films since it was set up in the 1930s, to liquidate its stock rather than move to new premises outside the Cinecittà area.

"We got an eviction order and decided there was nowhere to put our stock. So we offered it to Italian television, but they turned it down and we opted to sell," a Cimino spokesman said.

Seeing Cimino's four 400-

square-metre warehouses, each of them piled high with bric-a-brac, it is easy to understand the company's decision to sell rather than move.

The firm, run by three brothers from the Cimino family, began as general antique dealers before becoming specialised in props for the film industry.

Vincenzo de Crescenzo, the director of the Barbuto Auction House which is organising the huge sale, says most of the items have been preserved in excellent condition by Cimino and some antiques are worth over \$10,000.

Irreplaceable objects

All experts agree that the auction will make the Cimino brothers rich. But directors like Zeffirelli have declared that it should not have been allowed because the objects are part of Italy's cultural heritage and are irreplaceable.

During the two-week long exhibition that preceded the sale, Zeffirelli and Fellini launched a media campaign to have the ministry of culture declare some of the goods "of particular artistic and cultural value."

As much they would have been removed from the sale and preserved by the state.

But following an inquiry by outgoing Culture Minister Vincenzo Scotti, the sale was allowed to go ahead as planned.

One Italian set designer, Mario Garbuglia, who was involved in the campaign to stop the auction, has not given up, however.

He told journalists at the opening of the sale that he and a consortium of film industry people, backed by an unnamed financier from Milan, intended to try to buy up to 60 per cent of the Cimino goods to ensure they were safeguarded.

"This is a large slice of Rome's film history. It should not just disappear into 1,000 homes," he declared.

But that is just what appeared to be happening as prints, paintings, tables, chairs, carpets, vases and the like followed each other onto the auction stand and a wide variety of bidders drove prices higher and higher.

"I must ask for calm," Mr. Pesando said, as antique dealers, film freaks, and the casually curious scrambled forward to get a better look at the objects. "There are over 7,000 lots and we must have better if everything is to be sold."

Arabic heritage put to poetry

WASHINGTON — A gifted American poet of Arabic heritage has combined words and music to share her childhood memories with a growing number of Americans.

Naomi Shihab Nye, winner of the 1981 National Poetry Award, is the daughter of Aziz Shihab. He emigrated from Jerusalem to the United States, where he became editor of the Dallas Daily News.

Naomi's sensitive appreciation of her Arabic ancestry is beautifully expressed in her poetry, some of which she has put to music and which she sings, accompanying herself on the guitar. One of the primary sources of her poems is "our own ancestry sifting down to us through small essential daily tasks."

Growing up in the southwest United States, Naomi brought together her love for words and her love of music. The poetry she creates is typical of both Arabic verse and the oral traditions of the southwestern story tellers of the United States.

The young poet appeared at the Wolftrap barn near Washington Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 under the sponsorship of the International Poetry Forum working in conjunction with the Arab American Cultural Foundation in Washington. She is the second of six artists to participate in "word/song" series exploring the affinity between poetry and music.

According to Samuel Hano, Arab American poet and founder and director of the International

Poetry Forum, Naomi Shihab Nye "is an a-number-one-America, a bright girl and terrific poet. I give her about six months she will one of the best known poets in the country."

Poet of daily life

Describing her poetry and philosophy in a recent interview, Naomi explained, "growing up in a bi-cultural home, with a Palestinian father and an American mother, I was always conscious that there were many possibilities and variations in the world—not just one way to see or say things." "Some poets say they are poets of ideas or philosophy or of dreams or memories," she continued, "but I have always felt that I am a poet of daily life. I feel very close to lives that are lived in small or thorough ways."

For nine years, Naomi Shihab Nye has worked with Texas school children of various ethnic backgrounds, reading and discussing her poetry. "I try to get across the preciousness of their personal vision and the need to be open to cultivate all the good one can," she says.

Naomi's belief in how precious one's own origins are reflected in such poems "my father and the figtree," which tells of how her father, after years of living in the United States, planted a fig tree in his yard in Dallas, Texas. In other poems she speaks of the stories she was told as a child that became more alive after she visited the land of her origins.

"I have many relatives who have stayed in the same village or sijnil outside Ramallah on the West Bank. These are the sort of people," she says, "whose lives are composed of tangible, close-to-home objects. There is something in that kind of life that appeals to me deeply."

And to the Americans who read her poetry, stories of the six-year-old boy "hugging the jukebox" and singing every song he hears by heart, her "biography of an Armenian schoolgirl or the story of her hermit uncle," For Mohammad on The Mountain, strike a common chord and remind them of people and places buried in their own childhood memories.

According to the American-English poet W.H. Auden, "poetry is personal speech in its purest form. It is essentially a spoken, not a written word." The International Poetry Forum was started in 1966 so that poets might read to the paying public at large, and not just to students and faculty.

Since its inception in the city of Pittsburgh, the forum has presented not only poetry readings, but recitations and musical programmes that have won it international recognition. Approximately 200 events have been sponsored featuring the world's most distinguished poets.

This is the first year the International Poetry Forum has scheduled an event outside Pittsburgh. — USA

Orbis: Compact flying hospital

WASHINGTON — The insight of a U.S. physician ten years ago is now restoring the sight of people around the world who suffer from eye disease and blindness — through the use of a flying hospital.

The U.S. project Orbis (orbis is the Greek word meaning globe) is a DC-8 airplane that has been transformed into a compact teaching hospital, complete with an 18-seat classroom, a patient examination room and operating room.

The operating room is furnished with state-of-the-art equipment needed to perform intricate surgery on the eye, the equipment, much of which has been donated by U.S. technology corporations, also is especially designed to maintain its calibration and stability during the vibration or movement that occurs in flight.

Since March 1982, Orbis has been used as a teaching forum for eye physicians in Jamaica, Peru, Ecuador, Panama, Colombia, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Turkey, China and the Philippines. The airplane, with its staff of physicians, nurses, technicians and flight crew, travels only at the request or invitation of a country. Experts in the areas of eye surgery and ophthalmology (the study of the eye and eye disease) are invited to join the staff for approximately two weeks at a time to demonstrate specific treatment and surgical techniques and to discuss them with physicians and surgeons in the country being visited.

Karin Eisele, vice president of Orbis, explained that the idea for a

flying hospital dedicated to teaching and the restoration of sight was conceived ten years ago by ophthalmologist David Paton of Baylor University in Texas. Paton had travelled in other countries as a physician and found that "if you didn't leave teaching (methods), you left only frustration," Eisele said. Paton also noted the importance of exchange of ideas among physicians of different countries. For treatment of blindness.

The result of Paton's ideas is Orbis, considered to be an efficient and cost-effective way of teaching ophthalmologists and treating patients.

Collection of contributions

Orbis is the synthesis of contributions from U.S. corporations, individuals and the U.S. government. The airplane itself was donated to the project by United Airlines. Special video cameras designed specifically for medical use were provided by Son Corporation of America. Audio and video equipment also provides direct contact between the surgeon in the operating room and physicians who are located in an overflow building near the airplane, watching the operation on television screens.

More than 100 major corporations have provided support to the project, and the U.S. agency for international development has contributed approximately one million dollars.

Orbis and its medical staff are

prepared to aid patients with all types of vision disabilities, from removing a parasitic worm that had burrowed into the eye of one man to restoring sight by transplanting a new healthy eye into another patient.

During a recent visit to China, William Harris, an ophthalmologist from Texas who was invited to accompany the Orbis team, corrected the blindness of a man after performing a cornea transplant. The cornea — the transparent surface of the eyeball through which light passes into the pupil — was carried onboard Orbis from the Dallas eye bank in Texas.

The incidence of eye disease and blindness throughout the world is increasing, according to Eisele. In many Third World countries, use of unclean parasite-infested water for washing contributes to a great number of cases of eye disease.

Eisele estimated that after five years, project Orbis will have saved the sight of three million people by virtue of the training and new knowledge that is dispensed to ophthalmologists worldwide.

Although the Orbis schedule is tentative, pending official invitation by individual countries, the flying hospital will probably before the end of the 1982 spend time in Malaysia, Thailand and Pakistan. In early 1983, Eisele said, Orbis may be scheduled to visit a number of countries in northern Africa, and possibly Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

06:30 Koran
06:35 Children's Programme
06:55 Children's Programme
07:00 Film
07:05 Programmes Review
07:10 Local Programme
07:15 News in Arabic
07:20 Arabic Series
07:30 Arabic Play
11:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 French Programme
07:00 News in French
07:20 News in Hebrew
07:30 Mid Year Language
07:40 Big Hebrew
07:50 News in English
10:15 Movie of the Week: "Wild and Woolly"
Chris Delacy & Susan Piglow

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 95.00 KHz, SW

07:10 Morning Show
07:30 News Summary
08:00 Pop Session
08:30 News Summary
09:00 Pop Session
09:30 News Summary
10:00 Pop Session
10:30 News Bulletin
10:40 News Bulletin
10:50 Concert Hour
11:00 News Summary
11:30 Instrumentals, Old Favourites
11:40 Special Feature, Pop Session
11:50 News Summary
12:00 Great Books of Islam, Melody
12:10 News Desk
12:20 Date with a Star
12:30 Evening Show
12:40 News Summary
12:50 Evening Show
13:00 News Summary
13:10 News Headlines, Sign Off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Classical Record 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections

FOR FRIDAY

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

10:00 Koran
10:05 Children's Programme
10:10 Popeye
11:30 Religious Programme
11:35 The Muppet Show
11:40 The World We Live In
11:45 Soccer
11:50 Emergency
12:00 The Waltons
12:30 Science and Life
12:40 Western Theatre
12:45 Feature Film
12:50 Religious Programme
12:55 News in Arabic

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILMS

* The Adventures of Baron Von Trapp (episode six: Entrapped) at the Goethe Institute Thursday at 8:00 p.m.
* Les Etrelles de Midi. Film on music, featuring, at the French Cultural Centre Friday 7:30 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

* Ecology in Action, at the French Cultural Centre.
* Architecture and Town Planning, book exhibit, at the British Council.

CHRISTMAS BAZAAR

* German ladies hold annual Christmas Bazaar Thursday from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. at the German ambassador's residence.

LECTURE

* Role of Youth in Social Change, by Mr. Amin Shugayr, at the University of Jordan Alumni Club Thursday at 5:30 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36174
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24490
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hays Arts Centre 665195
Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre.

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport Tel. 9235-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)
06:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:55 Aqaba (RJ)
07:00 Damascus (RJ)
07:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
07:20 Jeddah (RJ)
07:30 Dhahran (RJ)
07:45 Kuwait (RJ)
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08:00 Beirut (RJ)
08:15 Athens (RJ)
08:20 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)
08:30 Cairo (RJ)
08:35 Larnaka (RJ)
08:40 Kuwait (RJ)
08:45 Athens (RJ)
08:50 New York, Vienna (RJ)
09:00 London (RJ)
09:05 Amsterdam, Beirut (RJ)
09:10 Helsinki, Berlin, Athens (RJ)
09:15 Cairo (RJ)
09:20 Rome (RJ)
09:25 Baghdad (RJ)
09:30 Tripoli (RJ)
09:35 Beirut (RJ)
09:40 Cairo (RJ)
09:45 Baghdad (RJ)
09:50 Baghdad (RJ)
09:55 Cairo (RJ)

DEPARTURES

04:30 Istanbul, Belgrade (JAT)
04:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:15 Damascus (RJ)
06:30 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
06:45 Aqaba (RJ)
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PRAYER TIMES

06:48 Fair
06:53 (Sunrise) Shuruq
11:23 Dhulh
14:13 'Asr
16:53 Maghreb
17:57 Isha

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Country Style 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 24 Hours News 07:30 Music Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 News Summary 08:45 News Summary 08:55 News Summary 09:00 News Summary 09:10 News Summary 09:15 News Summary 09:20 News Summary 09:25 News Summary 09:30 News Summary 09:35 News Summary 09:40 News Summary 09:45 News Summary 09:50 News Summary 09:55 News Summary 10:00 News Summary 10:05 News Summary 10:10 News Summary 10:15 News Summary 10:20 News Summary 10:25 News Summary 10:30 News Summary 10:35 News Summary 10:40 News Summary 10:45 News Summary 10:50 News Summary 10:55 News Summary 11:00 News Summary 11:05 News Summary 11:10 News Summary 11:15 News Summary 11:20 News Summary 11:25 News Summary 11:30 News Summary 11:35 News Summary 11:40 News Summary 11:45 News Summary 11:50 News Summary 11:55 News Summary 12:00 News Summary 12:05 News Summary 12:10 News Summary 12:15 News Summary 12:20 News Summary 12:25 News Summary 12:30 News Summary 12:35 News Summary 12:40 News Summary 12:45 News Summary 12:50 News Summary 12:55 News Summary 13:00 News Summary 13:05 News Summary 13:10 News Summary 13:15 News Summary 13:20 News Summary 13:25 News Summary 13:30 News Summary 13:35 News Summary 13:40 News Summary 13:45 News Summary 13:50 News Summary 13:55 News Summary 14:00 News Summary 14:05 News Summary 14:10 News Summary 14:15 News Summary 14:20 News Summary 14:25 News Summary 14:30 News Summary 14:35 News Summary 14:40 News Summary 14:45 News Summary 14:50 News Summary 14:55 News Summary 15:00 News Summary 15:05 News Summary 15:10 News Summary 15:15 News Summary 15:20 News Summary 15:25 News Summary 15:30 News Summary 15:35 News Summary 15:40 News Summary 15:45 News Summary 15:50 News Summary 15:55 News Summary 16:00 News Summary 16:05 News Summary 16:10 News Summary 16:15 News Summary 16:20 News Summary 16:25 News Summary 16:30 News Summary 16:35 News Summary 16:40 News Summary 16:45 News Summary 16:50 News Summary 16:55 News Summary 17:00 News Summary 17:05 News Summary 17:10 News Summary 17:15 News Summary 17:20 News Summary 17:25 News Summary 17:30 News Summary 17:35 News Summary 17:40 News Summary 17:45 News Summary 17:50 News Summary 17:55 News Summary 18:00 News Summary 18:05 News Summary 18:10 News Summary 18:15 News Summary 18:20 News Summary 18:25 News Summary 18:30 News Summary 18:35 News Summary 18:40 News Summary 18:45 News Summary 18:50 News Summary 18:55 News Summary 19:00 News Summary 19:05 News Summary 19:10 News Summary 19:15 News Summary 19:20 News Summary 19:25 News Summary 19:30 News Summary 19:35 News Summary 19:40 News Summary 19:45 News Summary 19:50 News Summary 19:55 News Summary 20:00 News Summary 20:05 News Summary 20:10 News Summary 20:15 News Summary 20:20 News Summary 20:25 News Summary 20:30 News Summary 20:35 News Summary 20:40 News Summary 20:45 News Summary 20:50 News Summary 20:55 News Summary 21:00 News Summary 21:05 News Summary 21:10 News Summary 21:15 News Summary 21:20 News Summary 21:25 News Summary 21:30 News Summary 21:35 News Summary 21:40 News Summary 21:45 News Summary 21:50 News Summary 21:55 News Summary 22:00 News Summary 22:05 News Summary 22:10 News Summary 22:15 News Summary 22:20 News Summary 22:25 News Summary 22:30 News Summary 22:35 News Summary 22:40 News Summary 22:45 News Summary 22:50 News Summary 22:55 News Summary 23:00 News Summary 23:05 News Summary 23:10 News Summary 23:15 News Summary 23:20 News Summary 23:25 News Summary 23:30 News Summary 23:35 News Summary 23:40 News Summary 23:45 News Summary 23:50 News Summary 23:55 News Summary 24:00 News Summary

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08:00 Beirut (RJ)
08:15 Athens (RJ)
08:20 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)
08:30 Cairo (RJ)
08:35 Larnaka (RJ)
08:40 Kuwait (RJ)
08:45 Athens (RJ)
08:50

SPORTS

France hoping to reap rich dividend in Davis Cup final

GRENOBLE, France (R) — Having gambled 204,000 francs (\$27,900) on a slow clay court to blunt the threat of John McEnroe, France will be hoping to reap a rich dividend in the Davis Cup tennis final which starts on Friday.

On paper, the United States team of McEnroe, Gene Mayer, Eliot Teltscher and Peter Fleming should win 5-0.

But the match is not being played on a computer printout. It is taking place on a specially laid clay court in the ice rink of Grenoble's Palais des Sports.

The Americans, who have won the trophy on 28 occasions, and three times in the past four years, are not at their happiest on clay and France, who last appeared in the final 49 years ago, could spring a surprise.

The French fans, eager for the days of Jean Borotra, Jacques Brugnon, Henri Cochet and Rene Lacoste, the "Four Musketeers" who won the Davis Cup from 1927-32, will also play a part.

For every point won by Yannick Noah, Henri Leconte, Thierry Tulasne and Gilles Moretton, average age 22, will be greeted with

wild enthusiasm—and French tennis spectators are as passionate as Brazilian football fans.

McEnroe is known not to like slow courts and the French Open, "the World Clay Championship", has always eluded him.

Indeed, such is the American distrust of the surface that it is 27 years since the stars and stripes were raised over Roland Garros when Tony Trabert triumphed in 1955.

But American non-playing captain Arthur Ashe has dismissed suggestions that McEnroe will be at a disadvantage.

Mikkola still in command of RAC rally

YORK, England (R) — Hannu Mikkola of Finland continued to dominate the British motor rally Wednesday as the remaining 76 cars moved into the fourth day of the 2,900-km event.

The one major drama overnight as the cars moved through northern England came when 32-year-old West German Harald Demuth slid off in his Audi Quattro, losing six minutes and dropping from second to sixth.

However, the Audis, which have seemed better suited to the wet, slippery conditions, continue to dominate the rally with four drivers in the top 10.

Mikkola, who has led unchallenged since stage 17, his compatriot Henri Toivonen is in second place with French teammate Michele Mouton third.

"He's going to play his own serve and volley game. I think the French are worried about McEnroe... I'm not," said Ashe.

"On paper we'll win 5-0, considering we're playing in front of a French crowd it might be 4-1, but I'd accept a 3-2 victory."

Patrice Hagelauer, one of the French coaches, agrees with Ashe's 3-2 prediction but not necessarily an American victory.

He said: "Anything can happen, we could lose 5-0. But I sincerely believe it's going to be close with the eventual winners taking it 3-2."

China collects more gold at Games, surges ahead of Japan

NEW DELHI (R) — China picked up more golds Wednesday as the ninth Asian Games here was put on the back-burner before the start of the glamour athletics competition Thursday.

The shooting and diving golds helped China, which is battling to oust Japan as Asia's top sporting nation, surge ahead in the overall medals tally with 24 golds and 19 silvers.

Japan, with 10 of the 12 medals from the swimming competition so far, are in second place with 17 golds and 15 silvers.

Though the games here have some distance to go, the performance at India's sports spectacle so far has clearly underlined the growing sporting prowess of the disciplined contingents from communist nations.

North Korea now has a total of 28 medals to the 22 won by South Korea, both occupied this spot at

most previous Asian Games.

India, apparently taking full advantage of the home turf, Wednesday surprisingly won both the team and individual titles at the golf tournament staged at an Asian Games for the first time.

The individual gold went to Lakshman Singh, the only consistent player on the tight Delhi golf course, who returned a four-round total of 291. Another Indian, Rajiv Mohita, came from behind to take the silver from pre-tournament favourite Tetsuo Sakata.

Japan also had to settle for a bronze in the team event with South Korea taking the silver. A trio of Indian army riders had Tuesday given the country its first medals, winning both equestrian events amid complaints from some foreign teams that the Indians knew the course too well.

But neither home grass nor a partisan crowd helped India in the tennis men's team final, which they lost to title-holders Indonesia.

The victory gave Indonesia its first gold medal of the games. India took the silver while China beat South Korea to take the bronze.

The hockey tournament, meanwhile, moved towards the much-awaited India-Pakistan final after Pakistan overwhelmed Japan 12-1 and Malaysia beat Hong Kong 7-0.

On the current dazzling form of the subcontinental hockey giants, the semifinals on Monday between Pakistan and Malaysia and India and Japan are both just a formality.

With both India and Pakistan finely tuned for an anticipated final, no one is predicting the outcome. Not winning the hockey gold will be considered a national disaster in either country.

Knee operation forces Lillee out of 2nd test

SYDNEY (R) — Australia's Dennis Lillee, the world recordholder of 332 international wickets, underwent a knee operation Wednesday and will miss the second cricket test against England starting in Brisbane on Friday.

Lillee, who has battled against injury throughout his career, str-

ained his right knee in the first test at Perth.

Wednesday surgeons removed loose bone from the knee and a medical report later said he would be able to resume training in two weeks.

Lillee also released a statement saying he wanted to play as soon as possible but at the age of 33 he will

face an uphill struggle back to full fitness.

Lillee's withdrawal is a severe blow to Australia who will be without their two leading pace bowlers.

His Western Australian teammate Terry Alderman has already withdrawn after dislocating a shoulder in a scuffle.

THE Daily Crossword By William Lands

ACROSS
1 Mail unit
5 Some exams
10 Take — view
14 Roof feature
15 Wide-bladed sword
16 Ice-cream holder
17 Zany trio
20 — Joquin
21 Vindicator
22 Takes on
23 Altmall
24 Gyrate
26 Cyred out
29 Fancy centerpiece

DOWN
2 Town in Italy
3 Compile
34 "— body meet a—"
36 Zany quartet
40 Help!
41 Functions
42 Top pilots
43 Raged
45 Grave
47 \$100 bills
48 Residence
49 Encourages in wrong-doing
52 Reserve
53 Links letters

32 Town in Italy
33 Compile
34 "— body meet a—"
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45 Grave
47 \$100 bills
48 Residence
49 Encourages in wrong-doing
52 Reserve
53 Links letters

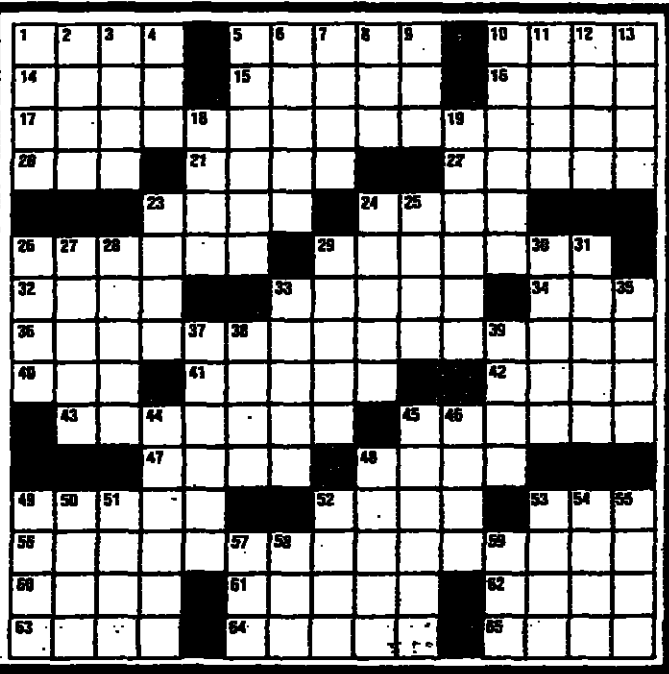
56 Zany single
58 Russian
61 Came up
62 Ineffectual
63 Floribunda, for one
64 Lama land
65 Name in autos

DOWN
1 Scenery
2 Laughter
3 Oast
4 — diem
5 Seaport in Belgium
6 Bulldozed
7 Short form, for short
8 Gaelic sea god
9 Rialto sign
10 Athrob
11 Activist
12 Concerning
13 Snafu
18 Shrink's phrase
19 Fan
23 Rangy
24 Practices for a bout
25 Dinero unit
26 Pipettes

27 Aramite friend
28 Extort
29 Bury
30 Family member
31 Mr. Zimbalist
33 Wheel holders
35 Part of YMCA: abbr.
37 Take to jail
38 City of Romulus and Remus
39 Robust
44 Sunset part
45 Part of USSR
46 Precursor
48 Ship area
49 Open a bit
50 Gaiety
51 Slaughter of baseball
52 Smug one
53 Star
54 Alumnus, for short
55 Seeks info
57 Bowler, for one
58 "Exodus" hero
59 Couple

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

WORDS ACROSS: HULFIA, ISILE, SIAT, OCEAN, STAIN, KAREN, BLACK, DICTA, GANE, AREA, DIAR, AUR, ONE, STANCIA, ENLIST, PLOD, JAMO, GEMIE, REAR, STUNT, AIDA, TINDER, SINAB, SIEW, WADDER, ECARIE, WER, KBA, BAD, AISEA, AXIL, WILLE, BLACK, MARTIA, SIAIE, ROMA, CAST, LICO, ABLEY, YETIE, SKIE.

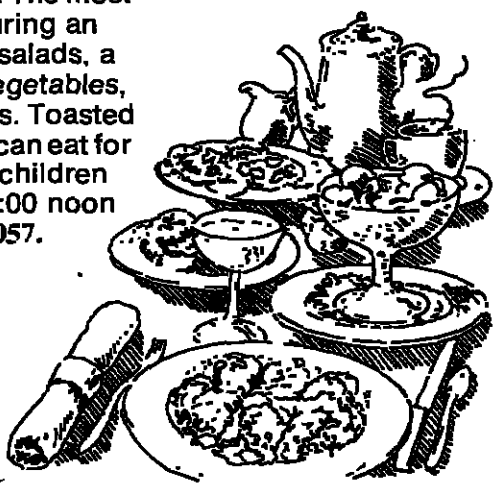


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	Maher Pharmacy	Jabal Hussein	24-11 afternoon	669337
		Firas Circle		
Thursday:	Murad Pharmacy	Alshmesani	25-11	Tel. 668633
Friday:	Wisam Pharmacy	8th Circle	26-11	Tel. 816911
Saturday:	Aishmessani Pharmacy	Alshmessani	27-11 morning	
	Nour Gift Centre	Jabal Hussein	27-11 afternoon	Tel. 668613
Sunday:	Larosa Perfumery	1st Circle	28-11	

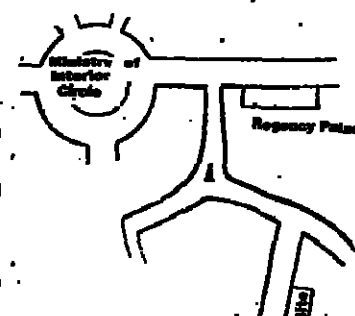
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كردنا في الامارات

GATT's chief urges government to stop protectionism

GENEVA (R) — General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Director-General Arthur Dunkel Wednesday urged governments to break what he called the vicious circle of protectionism.

Opening GATT's first ministerial-level session for nine years, he called on the meeting to show the trading nations' determination to keep markets open, despite increased competition resulting from the world recession.

Trade ministers of 88 countries which are signatories of GATT's liberal trade guidelines, accounting for 80 per cent of world trade, will be reviewing international trade rules during the four-day meeting.

The Swiss director-general also urged making agriculture subject to GATT rules.

Behind the different stands on this and other subjects lie mutual accusations that nations are already breaking GATT's anti-protectionist rules, as well as suspicion over motives behind policy positions taken ahead of the meeting.

U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock, in a speech to the meeting, called for a renewed commitment to a liberal, open trading system, including pledges to end existing infringements of GATT rules and to refrain from such offences in future.

Mr. Brock also urged a new approach to agricultural subsidies which he said brought "wasteful and dangerous competition."

European Economic Community (EEC) delegates claim their farm export subsidies are permissible under the so-called Tokyo Round GATT agreements of 1979, which allow such support if it does not result in an unfair share of trade.

EEC Commission Vice-President Wilhelm Haferkamp pledged to withstand protectionist pressure in the Community's 10 member countries. But he said it was not prepared to take on new commitments or new negotiations so soon after completion of the Tokyo Round.

Mr. Haferkamp disputed the view that creeping protectionism was to blame for the fact that world trade fell last year for the first time since 1958. The stagnation was due solely to a sharp fall in trade of oil products, he said.

Defending the Community's refusal to countenance new liberalisation measures, he said the world's trading system had so far largely weathered protectionist pressures.

Rejecting allegations that the Community was reneging on commitments to free trade, he said its members imported twice as many manufactured products per capita as the U.S. and nearly four times as many as Japan.

Japanese Foreign Affairs Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi, defending his country against allegations that it obstructed imports, said: "Japan is today one of the most open markets in the world."

In an apparent reference to U.S. and West European curbs on imports of Japanese cars and other goods, he criticised other governments for resorting to bilateral trade restrictions counter to the essence of GATT.

Mr. Sakuruchi said Japan agreed temporary import curbs might sometimes be necessary to safeguard jobs, but should only be imposed by mutual agreement and not unilaterally.

Both Mr. Sakuruchi and Australian Deputy Prime Minister Doug Anthony called for a forceful commitment against existing and future protectionist measures.

"The time is long past for a papering over the real and deep problems that confront the multilateral trading system," Mr. Anthony said.

He also strongly supported U.S. moves to liberalise what he described as massively distorted trade in agricultural products.

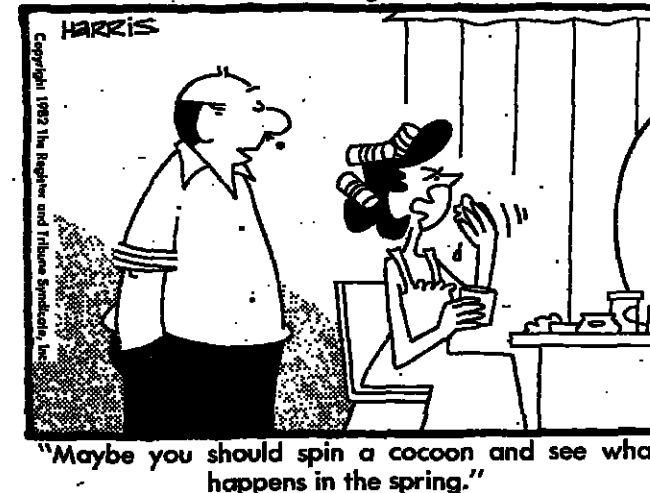
"The sorry story of agriculture is one that the founding fathers of GATT could never have foreseen in their most despairing moments," he added.

West German Economy Minister Otto Lambdord said selective safeguards, supported by the European Community as a whole, conflict with certain basic GATT principles.

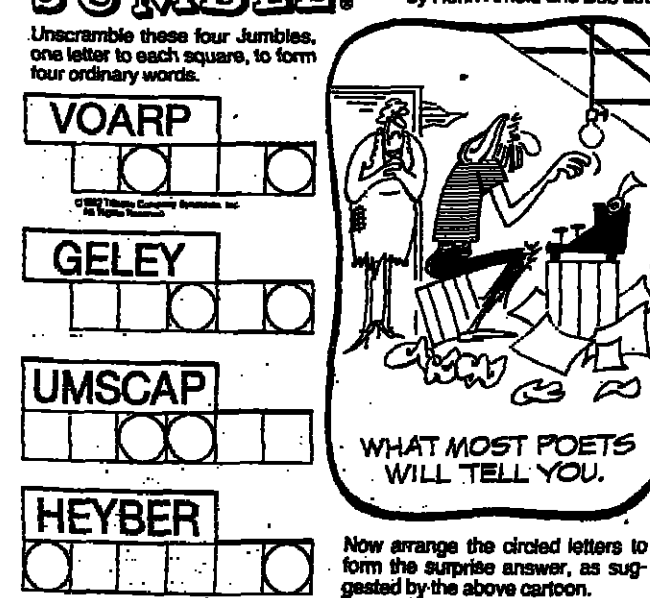
He was speaking of the import restrictions which apply only against one country, rather than multilaterally as under GATT agreements.

Count Lambdord also urged the session to "defuse the dangerously charged situation in agricultural trade," adding disputes over farm exports could spread to other sectors of trade and cause substantial damage.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Yesterday's Jumbles: GUIDE TANGY JAILED BEHAVE
Answer: Where that pottery thief will probably end up — IN THE JUG

U.S. space shuttle to launch Arab satellite

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The Arab Satellite Organisation (Arabsat) and the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) have signed a launch services agreement for the U.S. space shuttle launch of a telecommunications satellite for Arabsat.

Arabsat is an Arab consortium which will operate a public satellite system for telecommunications and direct broadcast for 22 member countries

and organisations.

NASA administrator Mr. James M. Beggs and Dr. Ali Al Mashat, the director general of Arabsat, signed the agreement on Nov. 22.

The Arabsat-B — spacecraft, built by Aerospatiale and Ford Aerospace, is scheduled for launch aboard the U.S. space shuttle in Oct. 1984.

A McDonnell Douglas spin-stabilised upper stage called Pan-D will be used to boost the spacecraft in a geosynchronous

transfer orbit; a smaller rocket motor on the spacecraft will position the spacecraft in a circular geosynchronous orbit.

According to Dr. Al Mashat, the craft will serve the telecommunications requests of Arabsat member countries.

These include Arab League nations and Egypt, which is currently not a member of the Arab League, but is still a participant in Arabsat. The satellite, which has an estimated seven-year life span, will provide 140 million people in more than 20 Arab-speaking countries with 8,000 telephone channels. It will also provide seven television channels for domestic and regional services and an educational channel.

At a press conference, Dr. Al Mashat said that the agreement marked an important step in international communications. "We think this will show developing countries what can be achieved

through a regional satellite system."

He explained that the current agreement is for the second of three proposed communication satellites.

Arabsat-B will cost \$11.6 million to launch and an additional \$8.5 million for a payload assisting module to move it to a higher orbit.

When asked if the current satellite and its successor were planned as a result of the recent successful flight of the U.S. space shuttle, Columbia, Dr. Al Mashat replied that the current agreement had been in the works for the past two years.

He also said that the communication system was commercial only, with no military functions and that at this time he did not know whether Egypt would be cut from the programme if it does not rejoin the Arab League.

USSR to boost labour productivity

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet leadership announced plans Tuesday to reverse a slump in economic growth through a sharp rise in labour productivity next year.

A draft economic plan for 1983 put before a session of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) set a goal of a 3.3 per cent rise in national income next year compared with a provisional estimate of 2 per cent this year.

The plan, read out by State Planning Committee Chairman Nikolai Baibakov, called for industrial output to rise by 3.2 per cent against an expected 2.8 per cent this year, the lowest since World War II.

A poor start to 1982, the second year of the Soviet Union's 1981-85 five-year plan, put a target of a 4.7 per cent rise in industrial output beyond reach.

Mr. Baibakov gave no figure for the Soviet grain harvest this year, but he quoted one figure which suggested that overall farm output was well below the hoped-for level for the fourth successive year.

He said agricultural output this year would have a value of 124 billion roubles (\$166 billion) compared with the plan target of 136.5 billion roubles (\$182.5 billion).

Mr. Baibakov's figure suggested that overall results were slightly better than in 1981, when farm production totalled 120.1 billion roubles (\$160 billion) — still far below expectations.

The target for next year was put at 137.3 billion roubles (\$183.5 billion), but without individual crop targets.

In May, the Kremlin launched a "food programme" to try to put agriculture on a sound footing, but the leadership has said food shortages would not be eliminated for years to come.

Mr. Baibakov said agriculture would continue to get a large share of Soviet investment, while new capital projects would be cut back in order to free resources for the completion of slow-moving current projects.

But, following the critical line taken by new Communist Party Leader Yuri Andropov in a speech to the Communists' Party Central Committee Monday, he made clear that present economic performance was not good enough.

Mr. Baibakov said next year's plan for a faster rate of economic growth depended on a sharp rise in labour productivity.

He said 95 per cent of the growth in national income, 91 per cent of the growth in industry and 100 per cent of the growth in agriculture would have to come from higher productivity.

The Soviet economy has traditionally fuelled growth by expanding its labour force each year, but population trends in the 1980s have brought this expansion to a halt and the Kremlin says it is now looking for intensive growth.

However the rate of increase of productivity per industrial worker fell from 34 per cent in 1971-75 to 17 per cent in 1976-80 and has continued to decline in the 1980s.

In 1981, productivity in industry improved by 2.7 per cent and Mr. Baibakov said the figure for this year would be only 2.0 per cent. But next year productivity would go up by more than 3.0 per cent, he added.

Mr. Baibakov singled out the iron and steel industry and the railways for criticism among those sectors which failed to meet their plan targets.

Mr. Baibakov said oil production would rise next year to 619 million tonnes (12.38 million barrels per day), slightly above this year's targeted 614 million tonnes (12.28 million).

He said that production in West Siberia, the Soviet Union's biggest oil and gas region, would climb by 18 million tonnes next year to 372 million or 60 per cent of the total.

Natural gas, which Soviet planners intend to take over from oil as the number one fuel for domestic use and export in the late 1980s, would step up output to 529 billion cubic metres from the targeted 492 billion cubic metres this year.

West Siberia's share would for the first time be more than half of Soviet production, rising to 51 per cent next year from 46 per cent this year.

Britoil shares drop by 20%

LONDON (R) — Shares in Britoil, the British state-owned North Sea oil company sold to the private sector on Friday, dropped by almost 20 per cent Tuesday when they made their debut on the London stock exchange.

Dealers reported slow trading after the shares opened at 83 pence each, 18 pence below the down-payment price paid on Friday when the government offered shares to selected buyers.

The shares cost 215 pence each, 100 pence in cash with the balance due in April.

The opposition Labour Party dubbed Friday's sale a disaster. After small investors and pension funds took less than 30 per cent of the 225 million shares on offer.

But Energy Secretary Nigel Lawson, brushing off calls for his resignation, said the government had fully underwritten the sale preventing any loss to the British taxpayer.

Oil shares, once a firm favourite with investors have been hit by a slump in world demand for oil.

Mr. Lawson blamed Friday's lack of interest on an interview in which Saudi Arabia's oil minister suggested that Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries might consider a price cut.

The sale of Britoil, the state's oil exploration company, contrasted with the hugely over-subscribed sale in February of state-run radio-active material producer Amersham International.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities were quietly mixed in light trading with no fresh factors influencing trading, dealers said.

Beecham was down 10p at 370 after half yearly figures below the top end of market expectations but Glaxo gained 10p at 1,330. The F.T. index at 1500 Wednesday was down 1.0 at 613.1 after touching a low of 611.6 at 1300.

B.P. was up 10p at 304 on further consideration of Tuesday's news of West German restructuring while other oils were generally weak with Tricentrol down 6p at 176 after third quarter figures.

Among the leaders Blue Circle was down 8p at 490 but GEC was up 2p at 218. American shares were higher after a mixed opening.

Government bonds edged higher finishing up to ¼ point higher with the placement of National Westminster Bank's £100 million loan stock having little impact, dealers said. Natwest was unchanged at 473.

In weaker insurance brokers C.E. Heath lost 12p at 283 after Tuesday's figures and Willis Faber was down 10p at 473. Elsewhere, Barratts was up 20p at 444 following the annual meeting while Johnson Matthey dipped 5p to 263 after half yearly results.

ICI rose 10p to 352 while Comet was firm at 260, up 37p, after annual results, dealers added.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

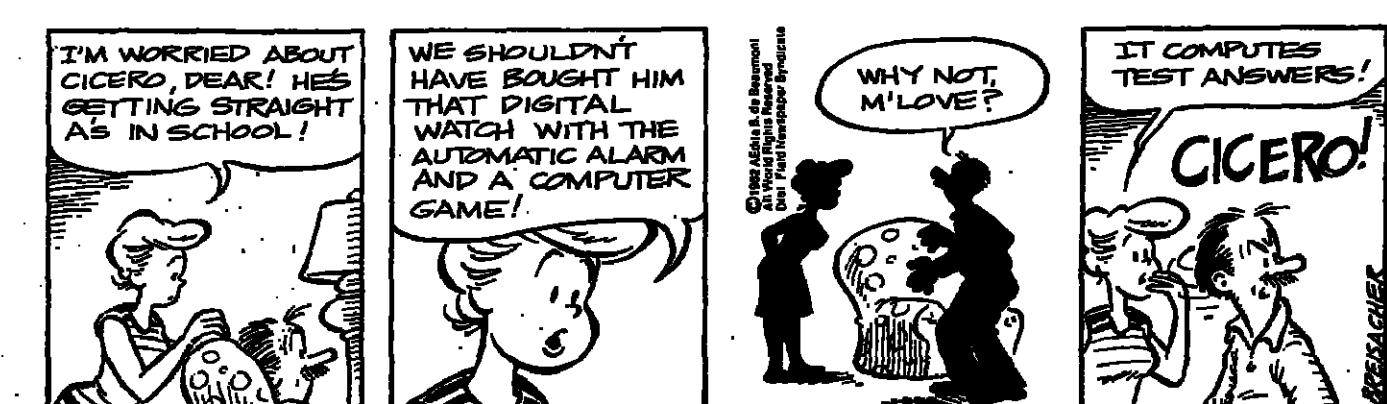
LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.5940/50	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2262/65	Canadian dollars
	2.5347/57	West German marks
	2.7715/25	Dutch guilders
	2.1825/35	Swiss francs
	49.46/49	Belgian francs
	7.1680/1710	French francs
	1461.25/75	Italian lire
	252.45/60	Japanese yen
	7.5270/90	Swedish crowns
	7.1890/1910	Norwegian crowns
	8.8710/35	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	405.00/406.00	U.S. dollars

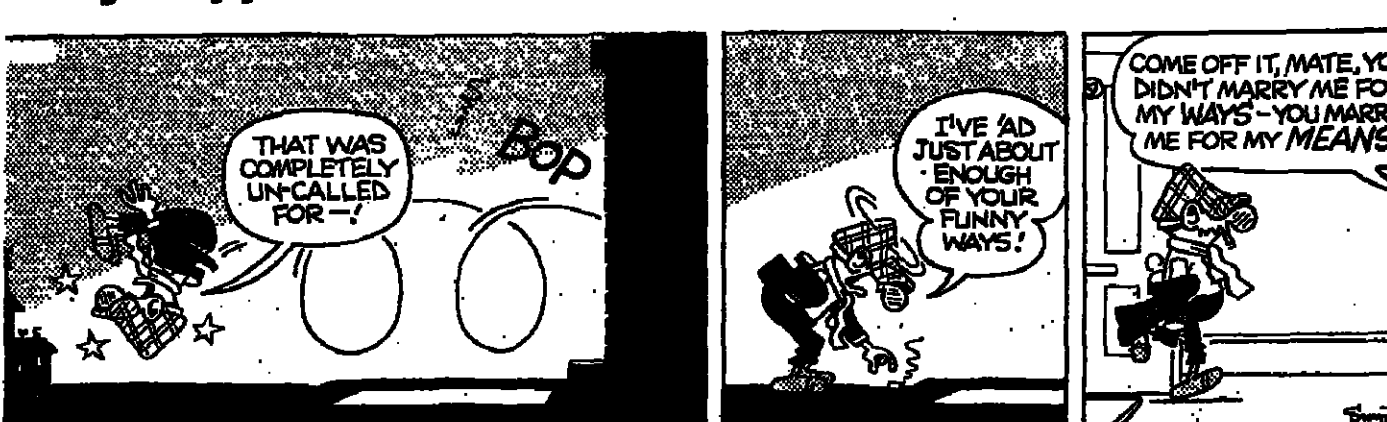
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1982

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day for you to decide just what you want to do to improve your relations with others in the future. Try to think of some new means by which you can please them.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Ideal day to go after your most cherished aims in a most courageous and positive fashion. A time for making new friendships.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Contact congenials and you can get excellent support for your new ideas. Don't neglect personal duties.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Do whatever will please good friends and gain their appreciation. Avoid one who has an eye on your assets.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Look for a new system through which to operate in the future so that you can become more successful.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Put new ideas to work and get the support of experts who can help you to advance. Show others that you have wisdom.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Contacting associates now and discussing current operations is wise. Take no chances where your credit is concerned.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Show associates that you appreciate having them as allies and you gain more cooperation in the future.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) If you budget your time wisely, you can handle creative work and also have a good time at the pleasures you like.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Strive to become more successful in the future. Go to places of recreation tonight with those whose company you enjoy.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study a new project that could bring you more income in the days ahead. Avoid a tendency to spend too much money.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You can produce more now by taking your partners into your confidence. Join friends in mutual pursuits tonight.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Plan to add to present income and make revisions in investments where necessary. Express happiness in the evening.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have the ability to pioneer along new lines and to see better ways of utilizing whatever is current. Teach to complete whatever is started and not to scatter the forces for best results throughout the lifetime.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, NOV. 25, 1982

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This can be a most effective day if you make a point to stick to proven methods. Avoid a tendency to get involved in untried schemes. Be on time for appointments.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be sure you carry through with agreements made with others. Show more affection for the one you love and get better response.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Gain the support of good friends for whatever your aims may be and get good results. Show appreciation for their help.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Show higher-ups that you are willing to go along with their ideas. Avoid a tendency to spend more money than you can afford.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You have fine ideas that need more study before you put them in operation. Strive for increased happiness.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Get in touch with experienced persons in business who can help you advance in your line of endeavor. Avoid one who likes to argue.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Make an effort to come to a better accord with associates. Not a good time to start on any new projects.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Study your environment and make plans for improvement in the future. Be sure to budget your money more carefully.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't invest too heavily or expect too great a profit in today's dealings. Avoid one who is troublesome. Be wise.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Know what family members expect from you and do your best to please them. Show more affection for loved one.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be very clear in stating your aims now so that others will understand them and be willing to go along with you.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You have financial matters that should be handled with the aid of experts. Make plans to be more prosperous.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Seek the right personal outlets so that you can live your life more as you want it to be. Avoid one who is gossipy.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those persons who should be taught to accept those things that are proven and orthodox in nature, otherwise your progeny could easily go off on wrong tangents and become less successful.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

WORLD

Nakasone poised to be premier

TOKYO (R) — Veteran conservative Yasuhiro Nakasone emerged as Japan's next prime minister and leader of the various factions within his Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) immediately began bargaining over the makeup of his cabinet.

Socialist leader Ichiro Asukata, whose party is the main opposition group in parliament, said the new government would be the most militaristic the country has had since World War II.

But there would be stiff opposition among Japanese to any radical remilitarisation, an attitude dating back to their 1945 defeat in World War II.

Mr. Nakasone, a former defence minister with "hawkish" views on military matters, was assured of becoming prime minister when he won an unexpectedly easy victory over three rivals in voting among party members for the presidency of the LDP.

Mr. Nakasone, 64, has held a variety of cabinet posts during the past 20 years and has been in the mainstream of LDP policy-making for even longer.

As prime minister, he might be more amenable to American pressure for Japan to take a greater defence role in view of the Soviet military buildup in the Far East.

But in addition to the extent of anti-militarist feeling, the fact that Mr. Nakasone's cabinet will have to represent the party's long-standing factional groups may also temper its defence policies.

Top cabinet posts are likely to go to members of Mr. Nakasone's own faction and those of his main backers, outgoing Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and one of his predecessors, Kakuei Tanaka. Mr. Suzuki resigned as prime minister last month.

An old ambition

TOKYO (R) — Yasuhiro Nakasone, 64-year-old master politician who is now set to become Japan's next prime minister, has never hidden his driving ambition to take over as head of the Japanese government.

Although his political career appeared at an end in 1976 after he was named in connection with the Lockheed payoff scandal, an affair which still dominates Japanese politics, Mr. Nakasone used nimble footwork to launch a recovery, that led to his triumph Wednesday.

He reaped an unexpected 58 per cent of votes cast by the rank and file of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in a primary election Wednesday to help

choose the next party president, who automatically becomes prime minister because of the LDP's majority in parliament.

In 1976 Mr. Nakasone denied any connection with the Lockheed scandal, telling parliament after he was questioned by the public prosecutor's office:

"I swear I have done nothing wrong. Both my hands and my soul remain unstained."

Although no charges were laid against Mr. Nakasone, in the ensuing popular revulsion over the scandal he was dropped as secretary-general of the LDP in a reshuffle of cabinet ministers and top party executives.

Too soon, political commentators wrote off the former police officer as a political force in the country.

As Mr. Nakasone struggled to regain his footing in the party, which has governed Japan without a break since 1955, he earned the reputation of being a backroom boy with an almost blinding ambition to become prime minister.

He has been branded by critics as a careerist and an opportunist, a political weathervane happy to swing to changes in the political winds if they advanced his aspirations.

This reputation was underlined in 1980 when Mr. Nakasone dropped out of a group of LDP politicians opposed to the then Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, who had the support of Japan's political kingmaker, former Premier Kakuei Tanaka.

Mr. Ohira died in office in 1980 to be succeeded by Zenko Suzuki, now the outgoing prime minister.

Political commentators now regard Mr. Nakasone as having been rewarded for supporting Mr. Tanaka. Mr. Ohira and later Mr. Suzuki.

He gained the premiership with the backing of his own faction, plus factions run by Mr. Suzuki and Mr. Tanaka.

Mr. Nakasone is a vastly experienced politician who has served in a number of senior posts.

He is a former defence minister, noted for making strong pro-American statements, and a former minister of international trade and industry.

In the outgoing cabinet he was head of the administrative management agency, which supervises the streamlining of the Japanese bureaucracy.

The normally low-key post carried more weight after Mr. Suzuki spotlighted administrative reforms as one of the major means to cut expenditure for the rehabilitation of Japan's deficit-ridden finances.

OAU summit in Tripoli deadlocked over Chad

TRIPOLI (R) — A summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) appeared on the brink of breakdown Wednesday for the second time in four months because of a deadlock over Chad.

Delegates said little progress was made in intensive overnight talks on resolving the issue, which caused a 14-nation walkout from a foreign ministers meeting here last week and their subsequent collapse.

Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, the current OAU chairman, was preparing to leave for Nairobi Wednesday because of a failure to narrow the gap between moderate and radical African states on the dispute, Kenyan delegates said.

Libyan Foreign Minister Abdelattif Abdelsalam said he was still awaiting the response of several delegations to suggested compromises. The summit had been due to open Tuesday.

Moderate states insist that the Western-influenced government of Hissene Habre, which ousted the Libyan-backed administration of Goukouni Oueddei in June, should represent Chad at the conference.

But Libya and its allies wanted the Chad seat to remain vacant because the OAU backed the Goukouni government at its Nairobi summit last year to end the civil warfare that has afflicted Chad for almost 20 years.

A previous attempt to hold the summit in August broke down when 21 states refused to attend because of the OAU membership of the Polisario Western Sahara independence movement. Their protest blocked the 34-nation quorum.

Delegates said the compromise involved the voluntary withdrawal of Mr. Hissene Habre's delegation from the current session.

A similar formula allowed the session to be organised when the Polisario's Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) withdrew voluntarily last month to persuade its opponents to come to Tripoli to make up the quorum.

But Col. Qadhafi insisted that Mr. Goukouni's self-styled National Salvation Government, proclaimed in Northern Chad last month should also issue a statement saying that it was withdrawing from the talks, the delegates said.

This was unacceptable to many OAU nations because it would imply that Mr. Habre's and Mr. Goukouni's governments were on the same level, they added.

NEWS IN BRIEF

More Iranian Baha'is persecuted

LONDON (R) — Three members of the Baha'i religious sect have been sentenced to death in Iran and another has been executed for refusing to recant their faith, the Baha'i organisation said.

The National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of the United Kingdom said in a statement that Ziaollah Ahari was shot by a firing squad in the southern city of Shiraz at the weekend. It said the three condemned to death had refused to recant their faith after an Islamic court in the city had given them 30 minutes to do so. "They instantly affirmed their faith," the statement said. It said 40 Baha'is had been imprisoned in Shiraz in the past month. Last week two members of the faith were executed and one murdered.

Australian dentist dupes Britons

AYLESBURY, England (R) — Hugh Hourigan, a 45-year-old Australian, became one of Britain's richest dentists by painlessly extracting more than \$1 million from the National Health Service. He duped the official computer which authorises payments for carrying out state health work, a court was told Tuesday, and in four years his claims totalled £660,000 (\$1.05 million). Hourigan, who fled the country when he was found out by a chance investigation, was jailed for 18 months for fraud. He was convicted of 18 of 23 charges involving 8,442 bogus claims. The prosecution at Aylesbury crown court said Hourigan employed Australian and New Zealand assistants in his practice. As each one left he carried on claiming cash in their name.

Phoenix escort service net gullible sorts

PHOENIX, Arizona (R) — Men who answered an "escort service" advertisement here encountered an arresting sight — not beautiful women but Phoenix police officers who had set a trap as part of a crackdown on illicit sex, a Phoenix detective said.

Would-be customers — 58 of them — went to an apartment, where a policeman posing as an employee asked what service the man required, and sent him to another room to "get comfortable," said detective David Hendershott. Then police officers moved in. "Some of those arrested in the room were naked and many were extremely embarrassed," detective Hendershott said.

'British nurse was drunk but not unsteady'

LEEDS, England (R) — British nurse Helen Smith was drunk but not unsteady at a party in Saudi Arabia shortly before she was found dead at the foot of an apartment block, a party guest told an inquest into her death Tuesday.

West German electrician Martin Fleischer told the inquest in Leeds, Northern England, that he left before the end of the illegal drinks party in Jeddah in May 1979 but said the guests had behaved correctly and the party had been friendly. Mr. Fleischer, aided by an interpreter, said Miss Smith was drunk and Mr. Otten drank continuously at the party, though he was always in control of himself. Mr. Fleischer said: "She behaved in a merry way. I would say excited and happy. But not unsteady."

Solidarity leader jailed for 6 years

WARSAW (R) — A Polish court Wednesday sentenced Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, one of the top organisers of the Solidarity underground opposition, to six years in prison for carrying on union activity after the imposition of martial law.

The official news agency PAP said the regional court in the Western industrial city of Wroclaw, where Mr. Frasyniuk headed an extensive underground network, also ordered that he be deprived of his civil rights for a further four years.

Mr. Frasyniuk, who was captured on Oct. 5, was the most prominent opposition activist to be detained under martial law since it was imposed last Dec. 13.

He was a member of a five-man body which met several times in secret to coordinate underground plans at national level.

His trial was held under summary procedures before a three-man civilian judging panel and there was no chance of appeal by the defendant. Court sources had said Mr. Frasyniuk had faced between three and 15 years.

Mr. Frasyniuk, 28, had signed numerous joint statements by the National Coordinating Commission (TKK) of the outlawed union calling for demonstrations and setting out policies.

Wroclaw was shaken by a series of demonstrations which turned into street clashes. One man was shot dead by police during protests on Aug. 31.

Mr. Frasyniuk, a mechanic, sat pale and drawn but composed during his trial. His wife Krystyna watched nervously from the body of the court, occasionally exchanging smiles with her husband.

The prosecutor demanded a 10-year term and said Mr. Frasyniuk should receive a severe punishment as a warning to others engaged in underground activity and to those who may be planning to do so.

Summing up the defence lawyer said it had been shown during the trial that Mr. Frasyniuk had appealed to people to act peacefully on the occasions when he attended meetings, particularly in the days after the Dec. 13 takeover.

'End of martial law'

WARSAW (R) — A senior government official said Tuesday everything in Poland pointed to a lifting of martial law on Dec. 13 — exactly one year after it was imposed.

The official's remarks, during an interview with a group of Western reporters, were the clearest sign yet that a Sejm (parliament) session on that date would be the occasion for the military to hand over power to the Communist civilians.

"Everything points to the situation that on Dec. 13 we will lift martial law," he said. The ruling military council called the Sejm session, and a spokesman said the meeting would discuss political issues.

The official, who declined to be named, said lifting martial law and the release this month of interned Solidarity leader Lech Walesa were not ends in themselves, but part of the process of Poland's recovery.

"After Dec. 13 we will not have less problems than we have now," he said, adding that the government was determined to build a strong state with the cooperation of the people — only thus could the state enjoy democracy and liberalisation.

He said this goal was a long way off.

The official said it was the government's aim to end internment when martial law was lifted.

But he said there had been no final decision on what to do with 1,000 people still interned or on whether there would be an amnesty for some or all of those convicted of violating martial law.

He played down the future role of Mr. Walesa, who a year ago was leader of the 9.5-million member Solidarity.

The official said that, if Mr. Walesa wanted to head a new union, he would have to start at the bottom or wait two years until national labour structures were allowed.

He said it was expected that some of the rules of martial law would be retained by the government after it was formally lifted, but this would be during a transitional period. He said this was a matter to be solved by the ruling military council.

Kenyan corporal sentenced to death

NAIROBI (R) — A 27-year-old corporal was sentenced to death for treason Wednesday by a court trying airmen involved in an abortive coup in Kenya in August.

It was the first time a capital sentence had been passed since a series of trials began following the coup attempt on Aug. 1.

Corp. Bramwell Injini Njeremani, an armaments technician at Nanyuki air base which was a centre of the revolt, has 40 days to appeal against his sentence, which is itself subject to confirmation from higher authority.

The charges specified that Njeremani plotted from last spring, that he actively recruited rebels from the military and that he participated in secret oath-taking.

Njeremani's defence was contained in a statement he made to police, and which was read to the court on Monday, in which he said the plot was not aimed against President Daniel arap Moi.

Over 600 other airmen have so far been sentenced to terms of up to 25 years imprisonment on charges of mutiny, for having joined the coup once it was under way.

U.N. backs nuclear freeze

UNITED NATIONS (R) — An overwhelming majority of the world's governments favour a nuclear arms freeze, which the United States opposes and the Soviet Union says it supports.

Delegates from more than 100 countries, or some two-thirds of the world's states, have voted in favour of two freeze proposals — one applicable to all nuclear powers, the other only to Washington and Moscow.

They also approved two calls for a ban nuclear test explosions.

The proposal for a bilateral U.S.-Soviet freeze is almost identical to one which American voters recently passed in referendums held in eight states, the district of Columbia which includes Washington, and a number of cities and counties.

It calls for a halt to the production and deployment of all nuclear weapons and their delivery systems.

U.N. officials said the freeze votes were unlikely to exert much influence on the Reagan administration's nuclear arms policies but were important as an expression of world opinion.

Both proposals were backed by the Soviet Union, its Warsaw Pact allies and a host of non-aligned countries ranging from Brazil and Indonesia to the small African states of Burundi and Rwanda.

It was the first time U.N. members had been asked to vote on a nuclear freeze.

Troubled Pershing II fails to gain planned accuracy

WASHINGTON (R) — The army has said the Pershing II missile tested last Friday failed to meet its accuracy goals and was not the success first thought.

Army officials said an analysis of the test showed that because of a loss of hydraulic pressure the missile failed to manoeuvre and hit its target within the desired accuracy.

A total of 108 Pershing II missiles are scheduled to be deployed in West Germany starting in Dec. 1983 as part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) modernisation programme.

A congressional subcommittee voted earlier this month to cut funds for the Pershing from President Reagan's defence budget for 1983, and Tuesday's announcement will make it harder for the administration to get congress to restore the money.

The first long-range test of the Pershing on July 22 at Cape Canaveral, Florida, ended in failure when the missile exploded shortly after launch.

Several subsequent attempts at launches to test performance and guidance at White Sands missile range, New Mexico, were postponed because of problems with the missile's electrical circuits and external monitoring systems.

But Pentagon officials had said those setbacks would not delay the missile's planned deployment.

Immediately after the flight last Friday, army officials proclaimed the test a complete success, and officials were happy the missile was apparently over its troubles.

They declined Tuesday to characterise the latest setback as major, and one said it did not appear to be a serious problem.

The Pershing along with 464 Cruise missiles are to be deployed in Western Europe to counter modern Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe.

The House of Representatives appropriations subcommittee on defence last week cut \$508.6 million for production of the Pershing from the president's budget.

The issue is expected to come before the full committee and the House when Congress returns for a post-election lame duck session late this month.

The administration considers the 572 Pershing and Cruise missiles to be vital bargaining counters in negotiations with the Soviet Union aimed at reducing or eliminating medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

In its announcement Tuesday, the army said the test on Friday achieved all primary objectives in testing the rocket motor but failed in the actual manoeuvre of the mock warhead.

Army officials said the terminal guidance system worked properly, but the warhead's hydraulic system which manoeuvres the missile failed to respond.

The army said preparations were now underway for the next test flight, but a date had not yet been set.

In addition, the unsuccessful long-range test at Cape Canaveral is scheduled to be repeated, probably next spring.

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Extension

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By Louis Rubin

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